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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,319—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1901. [TEN PAGES.]

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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates;

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PENINSULAR.	8287	T. Leigh	10th Aug.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L CALEDONIA...	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler ...	31st "
M. L. ARABIA ...	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne ..	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler ...	21st "
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	5th Oct.
PENINSULAR.	8287	T. Leigh	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL ...	6284	J. F. Jephson ...	19th "
* CALEDONIA ..	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* A STEAMER	.....	...	1st October 1901.
"	.....	...	1st November 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8,	Rs. 165.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich...	4,235	15th Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER	.....	...	in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis..... ..	5,605	23th Aug., 1901.

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H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS...	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
LAOS.....	6,357	Flandin	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th Aug, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bugreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.

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S.S. Duca. BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa ...	15th Aug., 1901.
" R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporito...	15th S.pt., 1901.

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1st Class	905	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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UAM VAR.
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&c. &c. &c]

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Manager.

NOTICE.
GONDAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

IN ACCORDANCE with the desire of His Highness the THAKORE SAHEB of Gondal it is proposed to open in Gondal a Boarding House or Hostel in connection with the Local High School for the benefit of Students who cannot take advantage of the Grassia College. The Hostel will be conducted by a properly qualified and experienced House Master, who, under the general supervision of the Educational Inspector, will look after the welfare of the students and will pay special attention, to their Physical, Moral and Mental Training.

At least 50 applications for admission will be required before the Hostel can be opened.

All applications for admission from candidates or on their behalf will be registered in the order in which they will be received and admissions into the Hostel will be made in the same order. After all the places have been filled up the remaining applicants will have to wait till there are vacancies.

The year will be divided into two terms from 1st January to 23rd May and from 1st July to 23rd November.

Students who will take advantage of this Hostel will have to pay as fees Rs. 10 per year. These fees will be payable in advance by equal instalments of Rs. 5 each before the commencement of each term.

Further particulars will, upon application, be furnished by the State Educational Inspector and Deputy Educational Inspector who will send copies of the Prospectus and answer enquiries.

Parents or Guardians of Candidates for admission are requested to send their applications in writing to the Undersigned.

R. A. TURKHAD,
Educational Inspector, Gondal State.
Gondal, 13th July, 1901.

THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. OTB
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.

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Capital—Rupees Five Lakhs, divided into 5,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each.

At present Shares of the value of Rs. 3,23,000 will be allotted, out of which Shares of Rs. 1,26,000 will be given to Mr. Motabhoy Bhikajee Contractor in part payment for the purchase of the Land from him by the Company, and the remaining Rs. 2,00,000 are offered to the Public.

Payment for the Shares will have to be made as under:—
Rs. 10, at the time of applying for the Shares.
Rs. 50, one month after the date of application for Shares.
Rs. 40, two months after the date of application for Shares.

DIRECTORS:
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
THE HON'BLE MR. DADI ABAJI KHARE, B.A., LL.B., J.P.
RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., J.P.
MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE CONTRACTOR, Esq., (Ex-Officio.)

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS NANU AND HORMUSJEE.
BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AGENTS:
MESSRS. MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE, & Co.

THE above Company is formed for purchasing extensive Tracts of Land admeasuring in all about 6,000 acres situate in the District of Thana, and owned by Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor, and to bring them under cultivation, and develop the resources thereof. Portions of land are already under grass, rice, and bagayet cultivation, while some portion is yet to be reclaimed and put under cultivation.

Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee, the vendor of the Lands and a Member of the Agents' Firm, has guaranteed for 10 years Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum on the subscribed Capital.

That portion of the land alone which is under grass cultivation, brings in at present a net income of Rs. 12,000 a year, and is expected to go on giving increased income every year.

As at present Shares of the value of Rs. 2,00,000 only are offered to the Public and the net income from grass land alone is Rs. 12,000, there is a certainty of Subscribers getting every year at least 6 per cent. Dividend on their Shares irrespective of the guarantee mentioned above.

Further particulars can be learnt from the Company's Prospectus, Copies of which, and the Forms for Application for Shares, can be obtained from the Company's Office, No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.

MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE & Co.,
Agents.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,00 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 3 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra,

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17
Examination and Certificate.....	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in Stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TANTALUS FRAMES.—One, two and three bottles in various designs and various prices cased in solid English Oak frames with best nickel mounts. From Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANGHUI CANES, Burnt Asb. Olive Green, and Browns, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8 each. Choice Walking Sticks, New Handles, Sterling Silver Mounts. Quite New. Inspection invited.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

WHILE out-shopping don't fail TO SEE our CHEAP and USEFUL NOVELTIES at PRICES to suit every purse.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

A NEW GINNING FACTORY in Khandesh, 32 Platt Gins, 2 Single openers, 1 Engine Automatic Expansion Valve rope gearing, 1 Lancashire Boiler complete, with building to be SOLD at any reasonable offer. Apply for particulars to "No. 778," care of this paper.

HALF TOLA grey granite NOTE PAPERS 100 with Envelopes enclosed in color with your three letters monogram with die Rs. 8; for 200, Rs. 10. Price list free.—BENDRE & Co., Poona City.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES of all Descriptions for HIRE and SALE. Apply E. C. PALLONJEE, No. 22, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRIC PUNKAHS, Storage Batteries, and Dynamos, stocked by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

JOHN NIMRODS celebrated "BLOOD POWDERS"—Systematically eradicates Red and Common Mange in Dogs and drives ticks and fleas away. Rs. 2.—HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Veterinary Chemists, Byculla.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED L. M. & S., having a thorough knowledge of Native medicine and homœopathy. Salary Rs. 75 with an increment of Rs. 5 each year, rising to Rs. 100 on condition of good service. Applications with testimonials of good character should be forwarded to H. H. BHAVSINHJI, the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar.

CLEARANCE of 24 Hand Gramophones, 360 Records for same, 22 American Whalebone Buggy Whips, and various Novelties at Half Price. Apply THE BOMBAY TRADING SYNDICATE, opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE.—ORANG-OUTANG from the Malay Peninsula; for particulars, show and price at the residence of Mr. C. COLONNELLO, Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 11, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestines, Phœnix, Intons, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Baudora.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

KHAKI OIL.—A marvellous radical cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc. A European patient says: "It give me an entire relief in one single night." Re. 1. Of all Dealers in Medicines.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pean Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BY USING "VERMITE" COCKROACHES, BEETLES, &c., are forced from their haunts to the open to POSITIVELY DIE, so that they can be swept away instead of dying, as is the case with many other powders, at the back of partitions, &c.—Per box, Ans. 14. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

A. READYMONEY & COMPANY, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE OF 75 CASES BUNYADI JANOS MINERAL WATER.

Messrs. A. READYMONEY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., in their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the mortgagors Messrs. A. I. Pile and Co.

75 cases Hunyadi Janos Mineral Water. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The cases will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

A. READYMONEY & Co.
Bombay, 5th August, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHULESHWAR ROAD, AT THE CORNER OF THE 2ND OR MIDDLE BHOIWADA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under the power of sale contained in a mortgage dated the 18th day of August, 1897, and a deed of further charge dated the 19th day of December, 1898, and made between Mithabai, widow of Joshi Nathoo Khimji, and Shivji Nathoo of the one part, and the mortgagees Morarji Mohanji, Muddonji Mohanji, and Dharamsey Shankerjee of the other part, and under the instructions of the mortgagees, the following property:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing on Fazendari ground of the late Pandurang Shivji, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the Bhuleshwar Road, at the corner of 2nd or Middle Bhoiwada Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bhuleshwar and now of Bombay, covered with tiles, built of chunam, consisting of 2 stories, and assessed formerly under No. 156 and now under ward C No. 5038, and street No 39-11, which ground measures 65 square yards 453 feet in length and 11 feet in breadth, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the house of Canji Chatoo, on the west by the Bhuleshwar Road, on the north by the house formerly of Sadanund Trimbakji and now of the said Mithabai, and on the south by the second Bhoiwada Lane.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 87 square yards and 3-9 of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon standing, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5156, and Street No. 4345, situate at or near Bhuleshwar opposite to Ballaji's Mundir, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east and north by the premises formerly of Narotum Rathoonathdas and now of Lakhmidas Narotumdas, on or towards the west by the Bhuleshwar Street, and on or towards the south by the premises formerly of Ramdas Bawa and now of the said Shivji Nathoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., at the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waudby Road, Fort, opposite to Bombay Gymkhana, the valuable, blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Read and Barton, one sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., first-rate pictures, large size Brussels carpets, rich China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Dimar's lamps, rich open carved bedstead, eight day's clock and time pieces, one handsome strong built victoria with a handsome iron grey horse 14.1 1-2, 5 years quiet in harness, believed sound, and harness, &c., the property of W. PEARSON, Esq., proceeding to Europe. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 5th August, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as almirah, cupboard, dining table by Robert, chest of drawers, teapoys, easy-chairs, sofas, revolving top office table, 4-light kerosine lamp.

1 Remington action breech loading single barrel 140 bore Sporting Rifle

6 dozen real Bishwool English-made billiard cues.

13 yards superior billiard cloth (new).

1 soda water making machine.

On account of the manufacturers.—

2 Fine Indian woollen carpets 15 1-2 by 12 and 12 by 9 feet.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr Noorbhoy Cassumjee and Messrs Jehangir Dhunjibhoy & Co.—

Ex S.S. "Mikado,"

101 Half round iron bars,

AT 2 P.M.

4 new ladies' and gent's bicycles.

1 second-hand victoria,

1 glass-fronted double seated brougham,

1 se rong-built office shay-cart,

1 second-hand landau.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND BENTWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th and FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Action at the Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following consisting of iron painted folding chairs, teapoys, garden seats between sofas and chairs, rolled gold jewellery, sample watches by Waltham and Co. of America, brass and iron bedsteads, water proof umbrellas, large and small carpets and rugs, over-coats, American platedware, leather and plush goods, binoculars, albums, etc.

This above is now on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 301, 301 A, 301 B, Yajeewadi, Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Bala Sheya Goolam Mohi-tin, consisting of few articles of furniture, copper and brass utensils, wearing apparel, rafters, bamboos, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 10,000 CASES KEROSINE OIL.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, by order of Mr. Bagmahomed Hajee Abd Rehman, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.—

About 10,000 cases kerosine oil, "Anchor" brand.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 5th August, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE WESTERN SIDE OF MANGELWADY OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 8th August 1901, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Satyabhamabai, widow of Ramchander Succaram, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Nathoo Mahadeo (since deceased) and his wife Bai Laxumee (who is now widow), the mortgagors, by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th November, 1895, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari leasehold land or ground belonging to Bai Heerabai, widow of the late Manecksee Muncherjee Sethna, as per lease dated the 2nd April, 1895 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the western side of Mangelwady or Breach Candy Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their several tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward No. 5 5 (2) and Street, No. 36, containing by admeasurement thirty-three feet in length and twenty-four feet in breadth, be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the east by vacant ground of Sorabjee Manecksee Sethna, on the north by the vacant ground of the said Sorabjee Manecksee Sethna, on the south by vacant ground of Sorabjee Manecksee Sethna, and also by a house of Govind Walkoje, and on the west by a small vacant piece of ground of Sorabjee Manecksee Sethna, and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 45, new No. 295, old Survey No. 111, and new Survey No. 3774-71.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One English landau, by Kesterton.
To be sold in pairs, by order of an English firm, a consignment of boots and shoes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 5th August, 1901.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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FOR AUGUST, 1901.

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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$	30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
17 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
52 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Gujerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1901.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	,,	12,00 000
Uncalled Capital.....	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,
GORAKHPUR,
ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 3 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 5th of August, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 24th August, 1901, at 9 30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.

22nd July, 1901.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club, on TUESDAY, August 26th, at 8-37 A.M.

ALLAN MOSS, Major,
Secretary.

Poona, July 20th, 1901.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

UNDER Section 48 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay have to APPOINT an ASSESSOR to the Tribunal of Appeal to be constituted under Section 48 (1) of the aforesaid Act.

2. The Assessor will be appointed for a term of one year, but will be eligible for re-appointment.

3. Government have fixed the remuneration of the Assessor as follows:—

A retaining Fee of Rs. 50 per measem, and a Fee at the rate of Rs. 15 for each hour during which the Tribunal sits to perform the functions of the Court under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

4. Gentlemen wishing to apply are requested to send in their applications, which should state their qualifications, to the Undersigned on or before the 5th August, 1901.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50	30	18	16
With Single Temple 50	24	16	16
With Cure 50	24	16	16
Folders or Pince-Nez....50	24	16	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MAROKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NO MORE ICE!

A BOON TO MANKIND!!

THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes; 2,000 sold last year. Cheap, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where Ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs. 5-8; Zinc made, Rs. 3-3 each, including packing and postage.—To be had only from Sole Agents.

GENERAL TRADING CO.,
166-68, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD,

Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN ARMY.

THE PUBLISHER of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the Indian Army will be issued Monthly as Supplements to that Paper. Full particulars, prices and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS for the series of Eight Plates, to be despatched as issued, should be sent in at once to the PUBLISHER, accompanied by Money-order for (India and Abroad) 5s., made payable to him.

BOMBAY PLATE READY, MAY 4.
7½d. post free.

"ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE" OFFICES,
3, YORK ST., COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W. C.
or may be ordered through
THACKER, SPINK & CO., CALCUTTA & SIMLA
AND
THACKER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all chemists.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

ANNAS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,252½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,220xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,080
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	12
Bank of India.	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£171-2	dvd 10 pr.	330

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0	Nil
Anglo-Indian	1,315			Nil	190
Ameer Veerjee Mill, Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Nil	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ltd.		1,000	1,000	Nil	
Ballary S.Z.W. Co., Ld. (Ballary)	971	£0	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Benar Manfg. Co., Ld	3,750	600,000	200	Nil	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	Nil	440
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	800	1,000	000		9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	850	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,0 9
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs 125	1,580
Colaba Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 per ct.	1
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	465
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		nil	280
Coorla Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
David Mill	1,600	500	500	Nil	224
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	200
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	730
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	41
Hing Wagheel Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Hulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,00
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	110
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
India Oil Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	330
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	320
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	25	250	dvd 5	1221-2
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	350
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	4,480	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Khandesh	2,7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Manjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500		dvdRs35	570
Leopold	3,400	100	100	dvdRs10	1,0
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	2,375
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,767 1-2
Mazagon	5,000	250		Nil	35
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,350
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 52
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Presidency Mills Co.(Ltd).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	44
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Saraswati Mills	1,5	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	Nil	220
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	124
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	125
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs15	54
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	Nil	
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venkatesh Lukhmidas					
Vishnoo Sakharam Mill Co. Ld.	90,	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	1,350	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	401	1;	all	dvdRs	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock		2100			
B. B. & C. I. Co., New 2112 Shares		610			
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00		8 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500		4 pr. ct.	437 1-2

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	201	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	804
Belkary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	180xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	225
Bombay Cotton	1,000	127	125	Nil.	65
Breulac Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	250
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	00	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,280	1,280	dvdRs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,260d
English Press and Manfg	400	200		dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvdRs10	445
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	425
Hitingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	167
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	4.0
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
ahmadpur a Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	800	500	500	63	42
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 8	435
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	395
Munmar M	908	250	all	Nil.	550
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil.	150
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs20	
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	360xd
abapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	0
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1800
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1050
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	1	125
Volkart		00		Rs	1050

IN connection with the coolie emigration which is at present going on from Pondicherry to Madagascar, it appears that District Magistrates have already been warned that any persons recruiting coolies in British territory are committing an illegal act, and are liable to prosecution. In British territory such work as the signing of agreements to proceed to French Colonies, etc., cannot be carried on, but if agents can induce coolies by means of advances or otherwise to proceed to Pondicherry—the British subject being a perfectly free agent—arrangements can then be entered into by which the coolies bind themselves to ship for Madagascar or elsewhere, and the British Government, it seems, cannot interfere. The question, however, might possibly arise as to how far the Captain of a ship is liable for receiving British subjects contrary to British law; but here again the ship must be within British jurisdiction, which it is not when lying off Pondicherry.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 2.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... £ 93 5-16 = —1-8
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £ 101 1-4 = —
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 2108 = ,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... 2 64 = + 1-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 26 15-16 = ,,
,, New York ..... 58 5 8 = ,,
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·19 1-2 = ,,
,, New York ..... 4·87 3 4 = ,,
Discount, Bank of England ... 3 per cent = ,,
,, Short London Bills ... 2 5-8 ,, = ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills ... 3 1-4 ,, = ,,

Bombay Mails of 20th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

Silver to Bombay ..... £ 100,000.
Gold to Bombay £20,000.
Silver to Calcutta £10,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was dull. Total Sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 4,000 bales. Spot 4 14-32 plus 2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June.
4·20	4·17	4·8	4·7	4·7
+4	+3	+3	+3	+2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	3,000 bales.
Do. last year	2,700 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	nil ,,
,, Continent ...	1,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	8 1-16
Futures, month of Sept.	7·30 plus 5
Do. Do. Dec.	7·40 plus 3

Holidays in Liverpool until Tuesday.

SEEDS UNCHANGED.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	43,000
,, Sold on spec.	Nil
,, for exportation	2 000
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	51 000
,, Actual exports	4 000
,, Week's imports	25,000
,, Stock	549,000
Surats week's sales	200
,, Sold on spec.	Nil
,, ,, for exportation	100
,, Amount forwarded to consumers...	500
,, Actual exports	Nil
,, Week's imports	Nil
,, Stock	29,000
Afloat American	40,000
,, Indian	8,000
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	23,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000
,, ,, Continent	32,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	330,000
Do. at Interior Ports	100,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 2nd August:—

Cotton	1,018 bales.
Wheat	2,799 cwts.
Linseed	2,823 ,,
Rapeseed	9,940 ,,
Gingellyseed	274 ,,
Poppyseed	1,780 ,,
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	771 ,,
Rice	13,854 ,,
Myrabollams	135 ,,

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 3.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet but steady, with a very small business reported at current rates. We quote:—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 7-8d.
Do. Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do ,, France	169
30 days' sight Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	195
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There is a quieter tone in the market to-day after yesterday's excitement. We opened at 96-14 for cash and 96-12 for settlement and close with a decline of 1 anna in both positions.

FREIGHT.

The market is dull, and we hear of no business of importance passing to-day. Quotations are all unchanged.

SEEDS.

There is not much enquiry for Linseed to-day, the rate being unchanged at Rs. 10-5. Rapeseed remains steady at Rs 6-11 to 6-13 for Brown Cawnpore and Delhi. Poppyseed is firm at Rs. 8-14 and Castorseed steady at Rs. 33-12.

COTTON.

There is the usual inquiry from local Mills, while shippers are not so much in evidence. The market remains firm with all rates uncharged.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	3,000 bales.
Do. last year	500 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	5,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	7,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	8 1-16
Futures, month of Sept.	7·28 —2
Do. do. Dec	7·37 —3

Arrivals—Vauxhall, Iroquois and Crewe Hall.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Broachwagger 3 12-32.
The Manchester market has been dull.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64
Bar Silver	26 15-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, AUGUST 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Jalunga left here (Calcutta boats) yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, AUG 8.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. Mazagon (extra) arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Bengal left Hongkong this afternoon, (3 August) for Bombay.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Parramatta arrived at Colombo yesterday morning with the China mail.

THE magnitude of the relief works undertaken during the late famine may be gauged by the fact that the expenditure on relief works controlled by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 2,22,97,856. Of this expenditure 97 lakhs was incurred in Bombay, 91 lakhs in the Central Provinces, 21 lakhs in the Punjab, and 12 lakhs in Rajputana. The small balance was expended in the North-West Provinces, Baluchistan, Bengal and Madras. In the light of the Viceroy's recent dictum, that as relief works are necessitated by drought, the aim and object of relief works should be to prevent drought, it is interesting to see how these 220 lakhs have been spent. From this standpoint it is surprising to find that only 29 lakhs (or 13 per cent.) were expended on irrigation works. Most of the remainder, 131 lakhs, was spent on "communications," 55 lakhs were spent on "miscellaneous public improvements (the real value or utility of which are not stated), and 29 lakhs on railway construction.

DURING the week ending on August 1st the rainfall has been normal, or in slight excess of the normal, over the western parts of India, from the Punjab and Baluchistan southward over Rajputana, Gujarat, Sind, and as far as the west of the Peninsula: while, on the contrary, over the east of the Indian area, in parts of Burma, in Assam, Bengal, and the east of the Gangetic Plain, the fall has been somewhat lighter than usual. There were two bursts of monsoon rainfall over India during the week, one on the 26th and 27th July, the second on the 30th and 31st of July, and the 1st of August, and on each occasion the monsoon winds extended to their furthest limit in the north-west. During these bursts moderate rain occurred generally, but there were one or two heavy falls, of which the most important were a fall of seven inches at Lahore, on the 26th and 27th, and of nine inches at Sambalpur, on the 1st. This fall of rain in the west and north-west has diminished, though it has not removed, the deficiency in the total monsoon rainfall up to date. For the past two months the total rainfall is in excess only in the dry area of Upper Burma, but it is normal on the Burma Coast, in Bengal, in Assam, on the West Coast, and in the Deccan; while it is more or less deficient elsewhere. The principal deficiency continues to be shown in Gujarat, the north-west dry area, and the central parts of India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 2-10m., 2-38a. Low water, 7-52m., 8-31a.
Bank Holiday.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—Before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last, Inspector Chambers of the Dock Police charged Shunker Hurri, a Purdeshi, aged about 30, with theft of a metal watch and chain worth Rs. 12, the property of Narayan Ramchunder. The complainant in his evidence said on the night of the 23rd May last he had his coat, containing the property, put under his pillow in C. Shed, Prince's Dock. Waking up at 10 p.m. he found the property missing. The accused was detected selling the stolen property the other day. The accused was ordered to receive six stripes on the bare back.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—On Saturday last at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Inspector Walker, charged Sheevram Balou, aged about twenty-five, with theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 596. The complainant, one Davekeebai, a widow aged about seventeen, residing at Doongri, in her evidence stated that about six weeks ago she went to reside with the accused taking with her a box of ornaments valued at Rs. 700 from which the accused stole ornaments worth Rs. 596. He took from her possession a gold necklace valued at Rs. 156 together with a gold flower and other silver ornaments valued at Rs. 215 and he sent up-country to his mistress the remaining ornaments. It was for that express purpose that the accused induced the complainant to stay with him, promising protection to her. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, whereupon the Magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment together with fifteen stripes on his back.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER IN BOMBAY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Aldridge of the Kamathipoora Section, charged Dadoo Dajit, a Hindu syce, aged twenty-seven, with having, on the 4th July 1900, caused the death of one Sevgundo bin Babaji Patel, by striking him with a hatchet. The accused it was alleged along with one Sekoo bin Rama Patel, who is still at large, committed the murder of the deceased in the village of Nangaum, in the Satara District. Soon after the commission of the crime both the accused disappeared from the village and their whereabouts could not be traced by the Police. A few days ago the Satara Police having received information that one of the culprits had sought refuge in Bombay, immediately despatched a native police officer in search of the man. The officer arrived in Bombay on Friday last and with the assistance of the Bombay Police traced the offender to a stable in Duncan Road and made him a prisoner. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be conveyed in police custody to Satara to stand his trial there, as the alleged offence had been committed in a village in the Satara District.

BRIBING A POLICE SEPOY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chambers of the Bombay Dock Police, charged Shaikh Kasam Shaikh Ibrahim, a dock labourer, with bribing a police sepoy. Inspector Chambers said the accused was seen the previous day at 6-30 p.m., carrying a tin box containing "ghee," weighing about thirteen pounds. Being asked whence he brought the box, the accused said it was given to him by a "bhandari." Passing through the red gate of the Prince's Dock, the accused was stopped by a police sepoy as he had no permit, to whom he gave a two-anna piece to let him through. The accused in his statement said that work being slack, he took to cooley work. The ghee-box belonged to the "bhandari" of a steamer, which he was commissioned to take to his house. The "bhandari" said the ghee was saved by him from his rations. While forcing his way through the gate the accused said he was searched by the sepoy and that he had not offered him the bribe of annas two. The sepoy wanted to see what he had on his person, and so he showed the two anna piece that he had in his hand, earned as his labour from the "bhandari." The sepoy on duty in his evidence contradicted the accused and said he was offered a bribe of a two-anna piece to let the accused through the gate. The magistrate found the accused guilty of bribing a Government servant and sentenced him to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

A BOMBAY POLICE OFFICER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

CONSTABLE A. PEACE, aged twenty-seven, attached to the Water Division of the Bombay Police Force, shot himself with a revolver yesterday morning in the compound of a bungalow in Gilder Street. The bullet passed just under the region of the heart, right through the lungs, and emerged at the back. He was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition. The motive which drove the man to commit the hasty deed is alleged to have been jealousy. Peace joined the Police Force about four months ago, and lived in the Police quarters at Stone Bunder. It is stated that he had recently fallen in love with a woman in Gilder Street, to whom he proposed marriage, but she being a Russian Jew and he a Christian, the proposal was refused. He, however, continued his advances, but all his attentions were disregarded. Yesterday morning, while leaving the compound of her bungalow in Gilder Street, Peace levelled his revolver at his breast and fired a shot. It appears that Peace was off duty from 5 p.m. to midnight on Saturday, and about 2 o'clock next morning he went to the woman to make a final appeal to her. The fact that he then carried with him his revolver and ammunition showed that he went there with a determination to destroy himself if his solicitation was refused. He remained there until half past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when he wished the woman good-bye and left in a victoria. Almost immediately after, while the gharry was being driven out of the compound, a report of a firearm was heard. The driver pulled up and looked round, and found Peace lying on his back in the gharry with a bleeding wound on the left side of his chest. The revolver was lying on the ground near the gharry. Peace was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state. The bullet was found in the gharry.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO A RETIRED RAILWAY CASHIER.

The late Deputy Head Cashier and Paymaster of the B. B. & C. I. & B. M. Railway, Mr. Barjorji Framji, was on Saturday evening at the Board Room of the General Offices, Church Gate, presented with an address by the Railway employes, when Major C. R. Hoskyns, R. E., Chief Auditor and Accountant, presided. Amongst the railway officials present were Messrs T. T. Wright, Assistant Auditor; Woolcomba, Chief Storekeeper; W. Hall, Resident Engineer; Langhton, Assistant Storekeeper; Baboo Bridge Mohanlal, Assistant Traffic Superintendent; Lala Mcolchand, Head Cashier; besides many others. In the address it was said that the employes could not allow that opportunity to pass without mentioning the services rendered by Mr. Burjorjee Framjee to them and their families by his initiation of the memorial to Col. W. S. Bisset, C. I. E., R. E., the agent of the Company, on the subject of the protection of the Provident Fund. The admirable way in which he exerted himself with success to save from attachment, at the instance of their creditors, the money intended for the provision of the Company's employes was well-known to them. He had also taken a prominent lead in establishing a Death Benefit Fund among his co-religionists on the Railway, out of which a good sum of Rs. 68,000 had already been paid as benefits.

The address was read by Mr. T. T. Wright and along with a richly decorated silver casket and a purse, was presented to Mr. Burjorjee Framjee, by the Chairman who complimented him and wished him a long and a happy life.

Mr. Dossabhoy Dadabhoy, Grant Road Station-Master eulogized Mr. Barjorjee's qualities of head and heart alike, adding that he (Mr. Barjorjee) had always been alert to help the needy and distressed employes.

Mr. Barjorjee Framjee in reply thanked the chairman and all present for the honour done to him, stating he had done nothing more than what was his duty. Referring to the Railway Provident Fund he said their thanks were particularly due to Col. Bisset for kindly taking up the matter in right earnest and getting their grievances redressed. Were it not for his sympathetic exertions their voice would have been a voice in the wilderness.

Thanking Colonel Olivier, the agent, for allowing the use of the Board room and the chairman for the trouble taken, the meeting dispersed, after garlanding the chairman and the other officials present.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

17TH, 21ST AND 24TH AUGUST.

OWNERS are reminded that First Entries close on Tuesday, 6th August.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 1st August, 1901.

THE "Cologne Gazette" publishes a very depressing account of the state of the iron trade in the Rhenish Westphalian district. Owing to the slack demand, a great amount of unsold goods has accumulated in the foundries.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

AUG. 2.

Khamgaon.—Rainfall 39 cents. Total rainfall upto date is 13·28 inches. Weather cloudy and showery.

Kampti.—Weather rainy. Rainfall 2·30 inches. Light showers are reported from Wurdha, Warora and Highanghat. The crop account continue favorable.

Ahmednagar.—Rainfall 18 cents. Weather cloudy.

AUG. 3.

Amraoti.—Rainfall 2·28 inches. Weather rainy. Weather is very favourable for the crop.

Wurdha.—Rainfall 3 inches. Prospects of the crop are favourable.

Secundrabad.—Rainfall 1.39 inches.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Bhundara, Captain T. P. Bobbf arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta encountered from Laadheads to lat. Madras strong S. W. Gall with high sea, and heavy N. W. squalls, thence to Colombo moderate monsoon from Colombo to Cape Comorin moderate monsoon and thence to Bombay strong monsoon with high Westerly sea and heavy rain squalls.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

Saturday. The depression in North East India, yesterday has drifted slowly in a Westerly direction and has partly filled up. It is now lying over the eastern states of Central India and adjacent district. Light rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal and Assam and showers in North Western provinces and West Himalayas. Jalpaiguri and Jhansi have received two inches, Murree one. Light rain has fallen on the West coast and Gujarat, showers in the Deccan East Coast, Central India, East Rajpu ana and light to moderate rain in the Central Provinces and Berar. Hoshangabadf Pachmarhi have received three inches, Amraoti, Nagpur, Coconada and Masulipatam two, Seoni, Sutna, Bhavnagar and Hyderabad in Deccan one. Rain will probably continue in the Central Provinces and Berar and showers in Deccan, Gujerat, Rajputana, Central India and West of the gangetic plain. Conditions are slightly suspecious in North of the bay where a depression may be forming.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.
Previously registered.	63 91	62 88	67 43	59 71
Saturday, 3rd August	03 62	00 42	00 82	00 54
Sunday, 4th August	1 71	2 43	2 6	2 30
Total	71 24	56 53	70 31	62 55
Total fall to August, 4, 1900	45 58	49 41	67 27	47 3
Total fall to August, 4, 1899	21 17	21 61	30 1	27 29

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Saturday, 3rd August	0	48

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF AUGUST.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·492	SSW	1	97·1	84·9	71	0·04	10·46	+1·40
Sirsa	29·499	SW	G	98·3	84·1	66	...	2·55	—4·29
Delhi	29·549	ENE	2	91·7	83·0	92	...	9·88	—3·75
Agra	29·514	NE	3	92·0	82·9	87	...	7·56	—6·49
Allahabad	29·524	SE	4	91·8	82·1	87	...	10·35

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PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

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Every Instrument warranted for five years. Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored. Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

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ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES,

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their new specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires

Rs. 2-8,

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

	PRIZES,				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs.	125	each	...	...	250
2 Do.	„ 100	„	...	...	200
2 Do.	„ 75	„	...	...	150
4 Do.	„ 50	„	...	...	200
10 Do.	„ 25	„	...	...	250
100 Do.	„ 10	„	...	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5	„	...	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1	„	...	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...		5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers, 178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

CONSULT US AND OBTAIN OUR PRICES before going elsewhere,

FOR HIGH CLASS PICTURE FRAMES, ARTISTIC GLASS-DECORATION & PERMANENT PHOTO ENLARGEMENTS.

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CHEAPEST AND LARGEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE:—75, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

BRANCH OFFICES:—KALBADEVI ROAD, AND ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

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ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

POONA RACES, 1901.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Trial Stakes—Distance 1 mile.

1 Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Peninsular by Bill of Portland—Lady Carbine 4 yrs
2 Mr J B's b aus g Security aged
3 Mr J B's b aus h Veneda by Escutcheon—Happy Bride aged
4 Mr K R S's br aus g Chokebare 6 years
5 Mr K R S's br aus m Alix by Trenton—Princess Alice 6 years
6 Mr Anandjee Nanjee's br aus g Tubal Cain II

The Poona Derby—Distance 1 1-2 miles.

1 Mr S C P's b a h Foreigner aged
2 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Mameluke 6 years
3 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum 13 3 3-4 6 years
4 Mr Mostapha bin Talib's ch a m Noura aged
5 Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag II 13 3 aged
6 Mr A M Amer's g a h Soahel aged
7 Mr S A Wahed's b a h Earl 5 years
8 Mr S A Wahed's b a h Rashid aged
9 Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Manchester
10 Mr Goolam Hossain Essajee's ch a h Lord Roberts 13 3 1-2
11 Mr C D's ch a h Carlo 6 years
12 Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Grafter 6 years
13 Mr Mahomed Bin Mohsin's b a c Farook 3 years
14 Mr F M Garda's b a c Darling 3 years
15 Mr Jamesia g a h Retaplan 4 years
16 Mr Faraj bin Saund's b a h Roman aged
17 Messrs Hajibhoy Vishram and Anandjee Nanjee's b a h Muswood 13 3 3-4

The Breeder's Plate—Distance 1 mile.

1 Col Grant's b c b h Prime
2 Col Grant's ch ch g Debate by Palmerston—Stud bred mare 14 1 3-4 4 years
3 Mr Kavasnegh's b ch g Upstart 4 years
4 Capt Darell's g ch m Recollect 6 years
5 Thakur Sripal Singh's ch ch g Howitzer 14 0 aged
6 Chief of Mhaisal's g ch g Transvaal aged
7 Messrs G K and D D's ch m Karmatsky 5 years
8 Messrs G K and D D's b ch g Exile II 4 years
9 Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch ch m Daisy Belle 5 years
10 Mr Fry's b ch m Lady Newbrook 5 years
11 Mr Harry's b ch m Miss as aged
12 Aga S Shah's ch ch m Evenside 5 years

The Dealers' Plate—Distance 1 mile.

1 Capt Darell's b a h Oostad 13 2 1-2
2 Thakur Baldeo Sahai's br a h Hazzard 14 0
3 Mr S C P's g a h Special 13 2 1-2
4 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum 13 3 3-4
5 Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Plebeian 13 3 1-2
6 Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Honey Suckle 13 3 1-2
7 Col P K L Beaver's b a h Alexandria 13 3
8 Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag II 13 3
9 Mr S A Wahed's g a h Arbid 13 3 1-2
10 Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Jehangir 13 3 1-2
11 Aga Mirza Ahmed b a h Arthur 13 3
12 Mr K R S's b a h Brigand 13 3
13 Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 13 3 1-2
14 Mr Abdul Aziz Saif's b a h Shalbook 13 2
15 Mr Anandjee Nanjee's g a h Bonaparte 13 2 3-4
16 Messrs Hajibhoy Vishram and Anandjee Nanjee's g a h Victory 13 3

The Stand Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

1 Colonel P K L Beaver's b e m Lady Dunkirk 13 3 3-4
2 Captain Roberts' b e m Scenery 13 1 1-2
3 Messrs G K and D D's ch e m Marguerite II 13 3 1-2
4 Mr Nazer Beg's bl aus m Improvement 14
5 Aga S Shah and Mr Milward's ch aus m Rebecca 14
6 Messrs J P and G L L's b aus g Cadet 13 3 1-2
7 Mr A Sittar's Beceles (by wire)

The Arab Pony Derby—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 Thakur Baldeo Sahai's g a h Fruit Salt 13-3
2 Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Nevermind 13 2 1-4
3 Messrs N M Amer and Cowasjee Burjorjee's b a h Crien Lal 13 2 1-2
4 Mr A R Amer's b a h Columbus 13 2 3-4
5 Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Sur Jamal 13 1 3-4
6 Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Pioneer 13 2 1-2
7 H H Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Gallant 13 2 3-4
8 Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 13 3
9 Mr Goolam Hossain Essajee's g a h Balhatwar 13 3
10 Mr Mathuradass Gooculdass g a h Grey Fox 13 2
11 Mr Jones' b a h Jocky 13 1 3-4
12 Mr K R S's ch a h Sterling 13 3
13 Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg 13 2
14 Mr Abdul Aziz Saif's b a h Shalbook 13 2
15 Mr James' ch a h Nonpareil 13 2
16 Mr Lyndon's ch a h Palefac 13 3
17 Messrs J P and G L D's g a h Jessor 13 3

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 5.

Before the Hon'ble The CHIEF Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

August 5 For Judgment.

1180-Crawford B and Co—Govind Sukhoji Bole vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholls.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Undefended Long Causes.

370 01—In person a pauper—Manbai widow vs Heerbai widow.
376-11—Captain and V—Hansraj Amerchand vs Valjee Jivraj and others.
14-01—Little and Co—George H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Madhawjee V—Part heard.
499-00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co—for postponement.
618-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizbai vs Omer Hajee Adil and others.
359-01—Mathubhai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

33-00—Nanu and H—Osman Hassan vs Vulli Mahomed Hassan and others—Crawford B and Co, and Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C N Snow and another—Crawford B and Co part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Long Causes.

29 01—Unwalla and P—Samuel it Samuel vs Shalome Bapojee—Mantri and B. Part heard.
751-99—Khunderao and I S G Rana Shahi and others vs Mithelal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
429-95—Payne G S and M—N Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S—To vary Commissioners Report.
23-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hoosein vs Omer Gunny—Little and Co.
846-00—Sorabjee and J—Amir Baksh bin Syed Aminula vs Rassoofally Jewajee—Mulla and M.
851-00—Muljee and R—Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Salay Mahomed vs Sona Siba and others—Mansukhlal D and J.
539-00—Ardesir H D and Co—Tyebally Karimjee and others vs Sarafally Mahomedally Tanawala—Little and Co
4-01—Jamestjee and R—Dulubhai Balmukandas vs Pandu Pawsha—Dikshit and D.
160-01—Craigie L and O—Basil Scott Ag Advocate General vs Javardhan Balkrishna—Craigie L and O.
612-98—K D Sheroff—Mangaldas Harivalabdas vs Harivalabdas Balgowandas—Wadia and G.

For Consent Decree.

406-96—Nanu and H—Dinshaw Nowrojee Bode and others vs Narotamdas Anandjee—Payne G S and M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th August.

1. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the No bit Road Head-quarters, on Tuesday next the 6th inst., at 8-45 p.m.
2. There will be Morris Tube practice this week as usual.
3. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 3rd August 1901—Gr A E Rogers.
4. The following member has been transfered from No 2 Company to No. 1 Company and posted to No. 2 Sub-division—Gr N Hammett.

By Order,
H. A. H. Payne, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NEW PIANOS.

	Rs.
Portable Pianos	290
Bijou 5 octave Pianos	320
Full Compassed, Solid Cased, Iron Framed Pianos..... Rs.	475 to 1,200
Grand Pianos..... „	1,000 to 1,650
Square Pianos ..... „	775 to 950

Special terms for Cash and Monthly Payments.

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NOTICE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

EDWARDS—ELPHINSTONE—July 16, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, Lieut-Gen Sir J B Edwards, K C M G, C B, to Nina, widow of the late Sir R D Elphinstone, Bart.

ELWIN—HOLMAN—July 11, at St Peter and St Paul's, Temple Ewell, E H Elwin, principal of Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, to Minnie Ormsby, daughter of W L Holman, Munroe, India.

FARMER—KELLY—July 16, at St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Rev M S Farmer, curate, St George's, Hanover Square, to Rosalie Blanche, youngest daughter of the late F Kelly of Lincoln's Inn and Colombo, Ceylon.

DEATH.

GORDON—July 12, M J Gordon, Captain 4th Bombay Cav. (Poona Horse), lately Commanding Aden Troops and Camel Corps, Graham, Somali Punitive Expedition, son of D Cluny Gordon, aged 33.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of my dear husband WALTER DOBBETT, Esq., who departed this life on 31st July, 1896, C I P E, 18 years, Lanouli, from his widow late of India.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NICHOLSON—July 23, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain Lothian Nicholson, The Yorkshire Regt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHATTERTON—WILSON—August 1, at Holy Trinity Church, Yercaud, by the Rev J F Spencer, Alfred Chatterton, of the Madras Educational Service, to Alice Gertrude, daughter of W H Wilson, of the Presidency College, Madras.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—At Thanatpin, Lower Burma, Georgie, wife of A D Anthony, Assistant Engineer.

BERLIE—July 27, Catherine Mary Locke Berlie, Head Mistress, Civil Female Orphan Asylum, Egmore, Madras, at the age of 55 years.

JONES—At Pulli Betta, South Coorg, Owen Anslem Jones, son of the late Captain Edward W Jones, aged 45 years.

SKILL—July 30, at Rangoon, of cholera, Edgar Herbert Skill, aged 35 years, 7 months and 22 days.

KEMP'S LIST.

WET HARNESS ROTS QUICKLY.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1901.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

WHILE the creation of a panic is always likely to have harmful results, a judiciously engineered alarm may have some good effects. The Navy League may congratulate themselves on the success with which they have directed attention to the Mediterranean fleet, and we have to thank them for having elicited the reassuring statements concerning the Navy recently made in both Houses of Parliament. It is well that the Lords of the Admiralty should be kept up to their work by the vigilance of competent critics, and it is satisfactory to be told on the highest authority that the Admiralty knows its business. Though it may sometimes appear in need of a little stirring up, we are assured that it is always alive to its responsibilities; and it has never been more so than at present. While everybody was abusing the Rulers of the Navy because of their seeming indifference to the development of submarine navigation, they had quietly made up their minds on the subject. The critics were amazed to find that while they deemed the Admiralty slept it was really very wide awake, and a number of the new type of craft had been ordered. While Mr. Arnold-Foster in the discussion on the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons was explaining the latest advance of the authorities towards increasing the strength of the Navy, Lord Selborne, in the Lords, was giving an effective reply to the criticisms mainly directed at the strength of the fleet in the Mediterranean. Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Arnold White succeeded very well in drawing attention to that subject. But the First Lord of the Admiralty was not displeased to have the opportunity which the agitation gave him of defending the policy of the Admiralty. At the same time he made a very important statement regarding the strength of the Navy, and the measures being taken to add to its power. A simple question by Earl Spencer for information concerning the type of the new warships being built preceded the First Lord's pronouncement, and it was in replying to this query that Lord Selborne gave an effective answer to the alarmists.

Lord Brassey, in his recent article in the "Empire Review" observed that both in the Far East, where the main strength of the Russian Navy is concentrated, and in the Mediterranean we are well able to hold our own. The Navy League think otherwise in regard to the Mediterranean fleet, and apparently hold that it should be maintained permanently on a war footing. That idea Earl Selborne characterised as preposterous; and it is not difficult to see why he should so describe the suggestion. There can be no finality as things are about Naval expenditure. But if the authorities held that the fleet in the Mediterranean were to be always maintained at war strength, we should have to incur an expenditure increasing at a rate much greater than the present large annual increment; and that, too, without any ultimate advantage. France would not stand idly by watching this accession of her rival's strength; and as Earl Selborne observed, it is quite certain that in a very short period the old position would have recurred, and the only result would have been a vast additional expenditure. The real question is, what portion of the war strength should be maintained in peace, and on that point, which also covers the question of Naval distribution, the First Lord declared that nobody was in a position to express an opinion except the Admiralty. Earl Spencer, one of the most successful of former First Lords, expressed similar views. The Admiralty, says Earl Selborne, are absolutely clear in reference to their policy, and he declined to regard the Mediterranean as a national Naval museum, where ships may be placed, but from which they may never be withdrawn, whatever the exigencies of the Empire. Affairs in China and South Africa compelled the detachment of a number of cruisers from the Mediterranean squadron last year, but if that course had not been perfectly safe it would not have been even contemplated. Because of the same demands the usual addition to that squadron which, in common with the squadrons in other parts of the world, takes place when new ships are completed was temporarily suspended. But the Admiralty are intelligent enough to note the state of the political horizon, and all this, which has for the time being given impetuous critics an opportunity to rush in with alarming cries, was done with perfect safety.

It is recognised that our Navy was never so strong as it is now, and we are adding to it at a rapid rate. We have in commission more than one-third the total of battleships and cruisers possessed by the whole of the eight Great Powers. Earl Selborne indicated our strength on the waters when he said that of the 318 vessels forming the powerful navies of the world we have 120. These will be increased by the completion of nine ships during the remaining months of this year, while next year very important and powerful additions will be made to the Navy. The new programme provides for the construction of battleships which mark the latest advance made by the Admiralty in size as well as in other respects. According to Mr. Arnold Foster, they will be superior to any battleship yet produced by British naval constructors. We are also to have an increase of cruisers and destroyers, and in other directions the Admiralty has shown that, as it claims, it is alive to its responsibilities. The Mediterranean fleet will have its share of the new ships. The First Lord, speaking with a full sense of his responsibility, and knowing full well the work the squadron would be called upon to perform in the event of war with a rival Power, declared that the Mediterranean fleet on its war footing would be absolutely adequate for any task which, so far as can be foreseen, would be assigned to it. The whole of the supposed critical position of the squadron arose, he contended, from the extravagant hypothesis that we will be attacked while the political atmosphere is perfectly clear, and that we should know nothing of the hostile preparations of our enemies until the Mediterranean squadron was actually attacked. The Channel squadron or other reinforcements, he held, could join the squadron before any junction of hostile fleets could be effected. The Navy League, in a reply to his Lordship's speech are obliged to admit the soundness of this contention; but they urge that the Mediterranean squadron should be in a position, immediately on the declaration of war, to strike the first blow without waiting for reinforcements. That, of course, is a counsel of perfection, but its adoption would be extravagantly costly, for, as already pointed out, it involves the constant effort to maintain that particular fleet at war strength without the certainty that those efforts will continue to be successful.

ALL-NIGHT SITTING OF THE COMMONS.

HIS MAJESTY'S faithful Commons went home with the milk on Saturday morning after an all-night discussion of the Colonial Estimates. The sitting was protracted owing to the playful obstruction of the Irish Members, who appear to have been anxious to relieve the dull monotony of a long succession of post-prandial orators. They succeeded in this, and they seem also unwittingly to have exercised a mischievous influence on hon. members who hitherto have been noted for sobriety of sentiment and expression. Irish obstruction was directed against the first reading of the Military and Naval Works Bill. The debate of the Colonial Estimates was thus thrown late, and the House approached their consideration in anything but a calm frame of mind, if we are justified in so reading Reuter's telegram. It surely must have been late in the evening when Mr. Chamberlain announced that Government had cabled to Lord Kitchener, the previous day, to inform Kritzinger that anybody carrying out his threat of shooting all natives in British employ will be court-martialled and executed. There is a popular preference for catching your hare before cooking it, and it may perhaps not be beyond Lord Kitchener's power to modify the terms of Government's communication as far as to indicate, for the satisfaction of Kritzinger, that the court-martialing and execution of "anybody" will be subsequent not anterior to his capture. It would simplify matters a good deal if Kritzinger and DeWet and a few other were captured, when further correspondence and negotiations might be more conveniently conducted. Mr. Chamberlain seemed distinctly to hold this opinion, for he contemplates offering "generous terms when the war is over." To the lateness of the hour may also be attributed, Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the Indian Native Army. Government, he said, would not hesitate to employ those splendid troops, under British officers, even in a European War. Government not only hesitated, but positively declined, to employ them in South Africa for good and sufficient reason, and for good and sufficient reasons they will not employ them should a European War break out. But we are disposed to doubt if they need ever hope to pass Malta or Gibraltar, or perhaps Cyprus. Some of the Indian troops might very advantageously have been employed in various duties in South Africa, and it is not outrageous to opine that they would have rendered a better account of themselves than the hosts of amateur soldiers to whom the duty of chasing the recalcitrant Boers is entrusted. It is a grievance, a very real grievance, with the Indian troops that they have been kept in the background in connection with South Africa, and there is very little for them to hope as to employment in European warfare. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's tribute to Lord Kitchener was one of the most noteworthy incidents of the sitting. He has, said the "de jure" leader of the Opposition, gained the confidence alike of his countrymen and the Boers. Yet Sir Henry finds this opinion consistent with countenancing the accusations made against the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa of cruelty and barbarity in his conduct of the War. All night sittings are productive of surprises, and Friday's certainly was no exception to the rule.

THE LATE CAPTAIN WATTS-JONES.

A RANGOON contemporary publishes details of the death of Captain Watts-Jones, R. E., which occurred at Kwei-Hna-Cheng, in Shansi, where he was most treacherously murdered. He was provided with a passport, but on arrival at the station where he met his death he was refused permission to proceed further. The sub-prefect invited him to partake of refreshments, after which he and his party went to the inn for the night. The next morning early the Taotai went to a large Manchu camp at Tai-Hnan, about two miles north of the town, had a long consultation with the Tartar General Tong, and returned with 400 Manchu soldiers. He got the sub-prefect to invite Captain Watts-Jones, sat with the sub-prefect, drank tea, and informed him in the most friendly manner that the Taotai had decided to give him a passport and an escort to Peking, and wished him to go to his yamen to talk the matter over. He accordingly went there in the afternoon, and at the entrance to the yamen was at once surrounded by four soldiers, with drawn swords, and was taken into the inner yamen. Here he was forced to kneel down, and was questioned as to his name and occupation. Suddenly he was seized and bound from the waist upwards. He was then marched out of the yamen, and a short distantance outside, was felled by a violent blow from behind, and the soldiers, with one or two strokes, cut off his head. Lieut. Watts-Jones, R. N., who set out last August in search of his brother, had the sub-prefect arrested, but the Taotai had fled. Sentence of decapitation has since been passed upon him; but whether it has ever been carried out is extremely doubtful.

THE CHINESE TARIFF.

IF with the inclusion of new articles in the Chinese Tariff "likin" be abolished, foreign traders will have little cause for complaint. The tariff has been five per cent. since 1860, but has not been at all comprehensive. Likin, however, is unlimited and indescribably vexatious, fresh octroi being levied at every port and provincial boundary line. To abolish likin, and extend the five per cent. duty to everything but food grains will be to enrich the Imperial exchequer and to obviate the dishonest practises of the mandarins. Two years ago a Special Commission was appointed to consider the tariff question. It consulted the provincial officials and reported in favour of a ten per cent. import duty, plus a five per cent. transit due, payable simultaneously, coupled with the total abolition of all other taxes for ever and everywhere, and the Government was to arrange for the equitable division of the amount so realised between the central and the provincial bureaus. As for exports, it was under consideration to retain the five per cent. rate, but do away with the right to bring produce from the interior under transit passes, coupled with an undertaking to refund to the exporter, at the time of export to a foreign country, whatever amounts he paid on such produce over and above a half-tariff rate between the place of purchase and the port of export. This scheme was approved by Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Imperial Customs, but that announced by Lord Cranborne is less likely to cause foreign opposition.

THE CALCUTTA "SOCCER" TOURNAMENT.

THE result of the final in the Calcutta "Soccer" Tournament will be received with some surprise by those who have followed the fortunes of the competing teams this season. The Black Watch, who fought out the final with the Royal Irish Rifles last Saturday have earned the same reputation in the game under Association rules that the Welsh Regiment have under Rugby rules, their defeat, therefore, by the Irish Rifles by the large margin of five goals to one is distinctly a surprise, and if we mistake not is the severest sustained by the Highlanders in India. It was expected that the Royal Irish Rifles, who have been showing vastly improved form this year, would make a good fight, but nobody could have anticipated their winning with such remarkable ease, bearing in mind who their opponents were. Local exponents of the game are interested in the form of the Black Watch, who are the holders of the Rovers' Challenge Cup, which they annexed somewhat easily last year, and which they intend defending this year. They will afterwards proceed to Poona and compete in the Harris Tournament.

THE R. M. S. HARDINGE.

WE see it stated that the Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge will probably be employed for the Viceroy's tour next cold weather. We hope the statement is incorrect. The Clive was fitted at great cost last year and should be employed again, as doubtless the fittings and appliances are in store and can readily be refitted. They could not be utilised for the Hardinge in which it would be necessary to carry out alterations of even a more extensive character than were deemed necessary on the Clive. To convert the Hardinge would involve an expenditure for which there is no justification, and which we trust the country may be spared.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Simla is expected to arrive in Bombay, from China, at noon to-morrow.

CAPTAIN R. F. STANDAG, I. M. S., has been appointed Residency Surgeon, Mysore.

THE Indian Telegraph Department will complete its jubilee this year, as it was formed 50 years ago.

THE Despatch to the Secretary of State on the Frontier Province question left Simla by last week's mail.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will open the Jhelum Canal on October 30th. His tour before that date has not yet been fixed.

THE land till recently used as a rifle range by the Chandausi detachment of the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles will now be handed over to the Civil authorities.

A SUM of Rs. 41,019 is allotted this year for buildings in connection with the establishment of cantonment hospitals at Kasauli, Dagshai, Sabathu, Solon and Jutogh.

MR. H. M. BAINES has been appointed Executive Engineer in charge of the Simla Special Circle, vice Younghusband, who is compelled to proceed home owing to ill-health.

IT is notified that application for copies of the form of medal roll for the South African medal should be made to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Command concerned.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will attend the ceremony of unveiling the statue of the Maharaja Manu Singh at Lucknow on the 6th instant. Sir John Woodburn will afterwards pay a visit to Naini Tal and Simla. His Honour will leave Calcutta on Sunday night, and will be away about ten days.

BY an advertisement in another column the Gondal State Educational authorities hope to draw the attention of the native community to a new departure in education by the establishment of a boarding-house or hostel in connection with the High School in Gondal. It is believed that the want of such an institute is felt by native parents who would like to give their sons the advantage of real school life and discipline. No pains will be spared in looking after the physical, moral and mental training of the boys; and, we think, that perhaps better attention can be given to this in the hostel than can be given by the parents themselves at home. We trust that success will attend this earnest endeavour made by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal towards the effective education of future citizens of India.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 19TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, with the English Mails of the 19th July, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM ADEN.

Allen Mr R
Bagshawe Mr L
Buist Mr A
Benson Mr P E
Beattie Mr D
Blaydon Sub-Lieut R N
Church Mr J H
Cartwright Mr H D
Dangerfield Mr E
Frost Mr R H
Griffiths Mr J H
Gamaris Mr C
Heaney Mr T S
Heming Comdr H
Millar Mr D L
Merry Mr G D
Newton Mr H P
Paynter Mr H
Pocock Maj H J
Robinson Mr and Mrs S and infant
Robertson Mr B
Sands Mr C W
Stokes Mr C B
Sutton Mr G D
Wood Col S

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, JULY 19.

A FIRST Folio Shakespeare was sold at Christie's for £1,720 on the 16th.

At the opera on the 17th, Le Roi d'Ys, by Edouard Lalo, was produced for the first time in England.

Cricket.—On the 12th of Lancashire beat Somerset by ten wickets. On the 13th Harrow beat Eton by ten wickets. The Players beat the Gentlemen, Yorkshire beat Worcestershire, the South Africans won their match against Notts, and Sussex and Leicestershire left their game drawn.—Somerset defeated Yorkshire on the 17th by 279 runs. This was Yorkshire's first defeat in the County Championship. Kent beat Lancashire, Gloucestershire beat War wickshire, Hampshire beat Leicestershire. The matches between Surrey and Middlesex, Notts and Derbyshire, and Essex and Sussex were all left drawn. The South Africans tied with Worcestershire.

Education.—Prof. Rucker has been elected Principal of the University of London.—Sir W. Hart Dyke, in opening a new Board school at Hendon, deplored Sir John Gorst's attitude towards School Boards.

Election.—Mr. Gardner, Conservative, was returned unopposed in the Wokingham Division of Berkshire.

German workshops and workmen are highly commended in a report drawn up by a foreman who was recently sent to study industrial methods in Germany.

Law and Police.—Mr. Justice Phillimore has decided that Transvaal gold mining companies could not recover from an insurance company the value of gold seized by the Boers just before the war.—The "Daily Mail" has been condemned to pay £2,500 to Miss Chattell, an actress, for stating that she was the mother of the Marchioness of Headfort.—Lord Rosslyn has recovered £35 arrears of salary from a firm of chemical manure manufacturers.—The brothers Pattison have been found guilty of fraud and sentenced to 18 and nine months' imprisonment respectively.—Mr. Lord Burker, brother of the Liberal candidate for Maidstone at the last election, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for bribery.—The editor and special crime investigator of the "Weekly Dispatch" have been found guilty of conspiring to pervert the course of justice.—Two privates in the Irish Guards have been charged with attacking the policeman who was found unconscious in Hyde Park, and one of them has been committed for trial.

Naval and Military.—H.M.S. Cornwallis, first-class battleship, was launched on the 17th.—The Secretary for War has told a Glasgow deputation that the Government cannot do much for men who want merely to learn to shoot; he urges such men to join the Volunteers.—The First Lord of the Admiralty received on the 16th, a deputation which urged the improvement of conditions of service for naval engineers.—At Bisley the Elcho Shield has been won by the English team, Scotland being second. The bronze medal in the King's Prize competition has been won by Private Morris, Glamorganshire.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 11th, the Outdoor Relief (Friendly Societies) Bill was rejected by 66 to 39, and Lord Lansdowne made a statement as to the Netherlands South African Railway Company. On the 12th Lord Brassey called attention to the Reserves of the Navy and the manning of the mercantile marine. Lord Dudley, Lord Goschen, and Lord Selborne also took part in the debate. On the 15th Lord Heneage called attention to the new Army scheme and the omission of all reference to the cavalry. Lord Raglan replied to this and to a question as to the Boer refuge camps. A resolution by Lord Reay disapproving of the Evening School Minute was negatived by 69 to 18. On the 16th it was resolved that models of the proposed public buildings in Whitehall and Parliament-street should be publicly exhibited.—In the House of Commons on the 11th the Coal Duty was again discussed, and the Finance Bill was ordered for third reading. On the 12th Irish educational questions were discussed by Mr. J. Redmond, Mr. T. W. Russel, Mr. Wyndham, and others, and the Government obtained a majority of 178 to 87. On the 15th Mr. Brodrick made a statement on the Viaktontein reports, and the Education Bill was considered in Committee. On the 16th, in Committee on the Civil Service Estimates, there were discussions on the housing of the working classes, the training of Poor Law children, and several agricultural questions. On the 17th the Finance Bill was read a third time by 291 to 121, after speeches by Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir M. H. Beach.

Political.—Sir W. Harcourt addressing the Eighty Club on the 11th, replied to the speeches of the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Brodrick and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke at Pontypridd on the 13th.—Lord Rosebery, in a letter to the City Liberal Club, which we publish in full, says that the cleavage in the Liberal party is permanent, and arises out of the different views held as to the Empire. Sir E. Grey, at Peterborough on the 17th, said that Lord Rosebery should resist his influence more energetically than by writing letters.

Rowing.—Mr. W. H. Grenfell intends to propose to the stewards of Henley Regatta that in future the entries should be confined to the British Isles.

The King spent the week-end in Staffordshire as the guest of the Grand Duke Michael.

Yachting.—The new Shamrock in her latest trials has completely outsailed Shamrock I.

THE EMPIRE.

Aden.—A force has been sent to demolish a Turkish fort in territory under British protection.

Australia.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall left Adelaide on the 15th for Fremantle, Western Australia.—A proposal that mail steamers should have exclusively white crews has been defeated in the Federal Senate.—The Queensland Parliament was opened on the 14th.

Fiji

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COLONIAL ESTIMATES.

AN ALL-NIGHT SITTING.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

In the debate on the Colonial Estimates in the Commons, to-night, Mr. Chamberlain stated that Lord Kitchener's new policy of blockhouses was so successful that he believed it would be possible to bring home a large number of troops at the end of September.

The Government, he said, had cabled to Lord Kitchener, last evening, to inform Kritzinger that anybody carrying out his threat of shooting all natives in British employ will be court-martialled and executed.

Mr. Chamberlain believed that the military situation was more hopeful than it had been for a long time past.

He was convinced, he said, that the country would support the Government in giving generous terms when the war was over. Referring incidentally to our Indian troops Mr. Chamberlain said the Government would not hesitate to employ those splendid troops under British officers even in a European war.

LONDON, AUG 3.

A motion to reduce the Colonial vote was negatived by 154 against 70.

The vote was then adopted by 141 against 54 and the Commons adjourned at 5-15 a.m.

The protracted sitting was due to the obstruction on the part of the Irish members over the Military and Naval Work's Bills which were read a first time.

Sir E. Grey in a strongly Imperialist speech declared that the Government must concentrate their efforts on the prosecution of the war.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SURPRISE OF A BOER LAAGER.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

Colonel Stewart, Commanding the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles by a night march surprised a Boer laager near Amersfort and took twenty-one prisoners and 350 cattle.

A force of 300 Boers under Chris Botha attacked them at daybreak but they fought their way back losing only a few horses.

KAFFIR AID TO THE BOERS.

Owing to the Kaffir kraals forming food depots for the Boers it has been found necessary to bring in the Kaffirs and place them in special camps.

LORD KITCHENER AND INDIA.

CONFIDENCE OF ENGLAND AND THE BOERS.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

During the debate last night on the Colonial Estimates, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said he hoped it was not true that Lord Kitchener was going to India. He had, he said, won the confidence alike of his countrymen and the Boers.

Mr. Chamberlain in reply said that Lord Kitchener would not quit South Africa until he and the Government considered it perfectly safe for him to depart.

SINKING OF A TORPEDO BOAT.

A torpedo boat sank off Alderney during the Naval manœuvres. The guns and stores were saved and the boat will probably be raised.

THE ILLNESS OF THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

THE EMPEROR AT CRONBERG.

The Emperor William has abandoned his visit to Hamburg and is going to Cronberg to-morrow, owing to a change for the worse in the condition of the Empress Frederick. All her other children are hastening to the bedside.

The latest report say that Her Majesty is better and that no immediate danger is feared.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE HENRI OF ORLEANS.

Prince Henri of Orleans is ill with typhoid at Saigon and his condition is dangerous.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

The fresh negotiations for a settlement of the steel strike in America have failed.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

MANUFACTURING ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Yuan Shi Khai, the Governor of the Province of Shantung, is constructing factories for the manufacture of arms and smokeless powder and proposes to employ experts, who were formerly employed at the Tientsin arsenals.

The attitude of the Chinese at Tientsin is a quiet but sullen defiance.

DEATH OF THE FATHER OF THE COMMONS.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. William Bramston Beach, Conservative member for Andover and father of the House of Commons.

The deceased gentleman was thrown from his cab last night.

[Mr. William Wither Bramston Beach, M. A.; M. P. (C.) had represented the Andover Division of Hants since 1885; M.P. North Hants, of which the present constituency formed part, 1857-85. He was born in Hampshire, 25th December 1826, married Caroline Chichester, daughter of Colonel Cleveland of Tapely Park, North Devon in 1857. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford. He owned about 7,000 acres. He was Master of the Oxford Drag and Master of the Vine Hounds for 20 years.]

HONOURS FOR THE AGA KHAN.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

The Emperor William has conferred the Crown Order of the first class on His Highness the Aga Khan.

THE GERMAN CHINA SQUADRON.

The German China Squadron has arrived at Cadiz, where it was met by Prince Henry, who welcomed it in the name of the Emperor.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Ophir with the Royal party on board has arrived at Mauritius.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE AMERICAN STRIKE.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

A representative of the American Street Corporation states that the fight will be to the finish and no quarter given and that the employers will spare no time or money until the Amalgamated Association is ousted.

ACCIDENT AT THE LAUNCH OF A RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP.

At the launch of the Russian battleship Alexander a violent gale overthrew the flagstaff which killed two naval officers and injured five others.

THE CHINA TARIFF.

SCHEDULE EXTENDED.

Lord Cranborne, replying to a question in the Commons, said proposals had been made to include in the Chinese five per cent. Tariff articles now free, except rice and cereals.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 3.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. S. Trevor, Executive Engineer, is granted six months' extension of furlough, and thereafter leave without pay.

THE INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR BILL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Indian Articles of War Bill, introduced in the Viceroy's Council, yesterday, explains that at present an officer Commanding a force not attached to a command is authorised to dismiss anyone, subject to the Indian Articles of War, serving under him. Such powers can be finally exercised even by the officers who are not subject to the authority of the Governor-General-in Council or Commander-in-Chief and who may be wanting in previous experience of Indian troops. Hence it has been considered expedient to amend the regulations to make dismissal or discharge not to take effect until approved by competent authority in India.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Indian Railway earnings in the week ending 20th ultimo were five lakhs of rupees ahead of those of the corresponding week of last year.

THE BERAR COMMISSION.

Mr. C. Bagshawe returns to Berar this month from leave and resumes his appointment as Conservator of Forests, McIntire, who has been officiating, thereupon reverting.

TROOPS FROM CHINA.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 3.

Yesterday no fewer than three transports, the Hindu, Sumatra and Uganda arrived in Calcutta with troops from Hongkong. The first brought in another detachment of the Jodhpore Lancers; the Sumatra brought several warrant and non-commissioned officers of the army head-quarters staff and following among other officers:—Brigadier-General Ripon, R. A.; Colonel Davis, I. M. S.; Major Steel, 4th Bengal Lancers, and Major Rennie-Taylour, R. E. The Uganda brought several details, horses and mules.

THE CALCUTTA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 4.

The Royal Irish Rifles have defeated the Black Watch in the finals by five goals to one.

THE JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

Seven teams have entered for the Junior Polo Tournament which commences on the 12th instant, namely, 20th Hussars, Central India Horse, Royal Scots, Gunners R. A., Governor's Staff, Poona Gymkhana, and the First Bombay Lancers. The ties will be drawn on Friday next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUG. 3.

It is notified that the British Officers serving with Native Mountain Batteries, Sappers and Native Infantry Regiments, are permitted to wear a "lungi" instead of a helmet with khaki clothing (except in review order), provided all dress alike in each unit. Moveable eye-shades may be worn with "lungi" on service or manœuvres.

It has been decided to re-arm the Assam military police with the Martini-Henry rifle as has been done in the case of the Burma military police.

The class for the instruction of native non-commissioned officers as Assistant Instructors in Army Signalling usually held at Fort William will, in future, be held at Allahabad, the former having proved unsuitable.

The Cheshire Regiment at Quetta has been re-armed with Lee-Enfield rifles. The armament of the 46th Punjab Infantry, at Sialkot, which Battalion had only received 414 Lee-Metfords, has just been completed.

Under the re-organised system of recruiting in the Madras Command, establishing three centres of recruiting, the following are appointed Recruiting Staff Officers:—Captain Banbury, 15th Madras Infantry, to the Coimbatore centre; Captain Oakes, 28th Madras Infantry, to the Bangalore centre; and Captain Stevens, 21st Madras Pioneers, and Captain Alexander, 14th Madras Infantry, to the Madura centre, the latter as Assistant Recruiting Staff Officer.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, AUGUST 3.—Wood, Lt.-Col., Punjab, 2nd Border Regt., on leave from England.

Buist, Lt., Punjab, Q. O. Corps of Guides, on leave from England.

Stokes, Lt., Bengal, 3rd B. Cavalry, on leave from England.

Duncan, Capt., Bo., The Royal Scots, on leave from Poona.

Woolcombe, Lt., Bo., 8th B. Lancers, on leave from Deesa.

Pocock, Major, Bo., R. A. M. C., from leave from England.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 3.—Hay, Surg.-General, I. M. S., on duty to Bangalore.

Morgan, Lt., I. M. S., Lincolnshire Regt., on leave to England.

Pocock, Major, Bo., R. A. M. C., off leave to Quetta.

Beauchamp, Lt.-Col., Bo., 20th Hussars, on leave to Aden.

Daniell, 2nd Lt., Bo., 2nd Devons, to join, to Quetta.

Smith, Major, Bengal, R. F. A., on leave to England.

Stokes, Lt., Bengal., 3rd B. Cavalry, from leave to Meerut.

Johnson, Major, Punjab, 36th Sikhs, on leave to England.

Duckworth, Lt., Punjab, 2nd S. Stafford Regt., on leave to England.

THE COOPER'S HILL ENGINEERS.

CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 3.

A Government of India despatch, also a despatch sent in reply by the Secretary of State, on the subject of Petitions of Cooper's Hill Engineers, are published in the "Gazette." These have been already summarised in your columns but are here briefly recapitulated:—

(a)—That adequate compensation be given for the depreciation of the currency in which each memorialist has been paid.

(b)—That pensions be paid in sterling at 2 shillings per rupee.

(c)—That adequate compensation be given for loss suffered an account of slow promotion.

Many memorialists appointed in 1878, also prayed they might be allowed the privilege conceded to men appointed previously of drawing furlough allowances, when paid in England, at the rate of two shillings per rupee.

The passages in the prospectus which form the basis of the claims are as follows:—

(a)—Successful students will be appointed Assistant Engineers grade 2, the salary of which is Rs. 4,200, about £420 per annum.

(b)—Ten rupees are nearly equal to £1 sterling.

The prospectus down to 1872 did contain the above particulars, and the prospectus of 1872 would cover men entering the College in that year and the department in 1875.

It has also been contended on behalf of the memorialists that verbal assurances were given them before leaving England on first appointment that the conditions of the original prospectus of 1872 would in two important particulars be modified in their favour. It is stated that students of the first year soon after joining college made a united protest to Lieutenant-Colonel Chesney, President, against (1) the limitation of allowances admissable on furlough to the amounts stated in prospectus, (2) the condition that no portion of the time spent on furlough should count as active service. The President is said to have made a promise to make a representation to the Secretary of State on these points and subsequently to have assured the students that the rules would be modified permitting a higher limit to furlough allowances and a certain number of years spent in furlough to count as active service.

From the facts set forth above it will be seen that very definite inducements were held out to attract candidates to the Royal Indian Engineering College, and it is notorious that they have not been fulfilled. The memorialists show that their actual pay in rupees has been far below their reasonable expectations, and that the purchasing value of the currency in which it has been paid has been far below that which was expressly stated; further that instead of the ordinary pension being assigned as £500, it will only be £437 1-2 per annum.

HUNTING AT POONA.

POONA, AUG. 4.

The steady rainfall the whole day yesterday, and the deluge in the small hours of the following morning made going heavy in Poona and Kirkee for the Fox Hounds meet at Holkar's Bridge. About thirty turned out, and Mrs. Rooth and Mrs. Sealy were the only ladies present, while Messrs. Rymington, Symington and Harter from Bombay were present. A move was made towards the bank of Mutha as far as Kalse, thence to the main nullah towards Tohogaon. Coursing down the nullahs later on gave plenty of water jumps. A jackal seemed to leave the nullah between Yerrowda Jail and Tohogaon, and hounds raced after him at a pace which prevented even the best mounted from doing more than keep them in sight; Mr. Armstrong going very strong, and General Price and Colonel Bull were well to the fore. The jackal, climbing from the Temple Hill, went towards Sisters Hill, where the hounds caught him and rolled him down. Mrs. Sealy here received the brush she had thoroughly earned. The distance was about five miles. As hounds ran half of the field were more than a foot deep in mud. No further find happened, and hounds were taken home.

TELEGRAMS TO THE TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

The British Government notifies that private telegrams in plain English may be accepted at sender's risk and subject to censorship for the following offices in the Orange River Colony, namely: Edenburg, Bloemfontein, Brandfort, Kronstad and Harrismith, and to the following in the Transvaal, namely: Johannesburg, Pretora, Potchefstroom, Vereeniging, Heidelberg, Standerton, Volkarust, Middelburg, Wakkerstroom, Kengersdorp and Barberton. The privilege is strictly limited to these offices. The telegrams are liable to some delay.

NOTES FROM DEOLALI.

A local correspondent writes:—A very generous share of raia and a succession of petty thefts which have taken place with seeming impunity during the last three weeks have lately afforded us our only topics of conversation. The Deolali thief—while vying with his Chinee brother in ways that are dark—has a great eye to personal adornment, and even bonnets and ribbons, the "Lares and Penates" of one's home, are not safe from his sacrilegious hands. Let us hope that an organised raid will soon be made on these sportsmen, who, to say the least of it, are a nuisance.

In spite of the depressing effect of the weather we burst out into a concert last night, which took place in the theatre and the complete success which attended it is due to the efforts of Captain Orr, I.L., H. C., who, in spite of many obstacles, arranged an excellent programme for us:—

PROGRAMME.

1st PART.

Overture, Duet..... Misses Osborne.
Song ..... "Ho Jolly Jenkins" Capt. Chitty.
Song ..... "Star of my Soul"... Sergt. Brown.
Song ..... "Husheen" ..... Mrs. Chitty.
Duet ... ... "Larbord Watch".. Sergts. Brown and Lawson.
Song ..... "Yaller Coon"..... Miss Osborne.
Song ..... "Grandfather's"..... Pte. Walker.
Song ..... "The Miller and the Maid." Mrs. Pigou.
Recitation..... Capt. Oppenheir.
Song ..... "My Sweetheart"... Sergt. Osborne.

2ND PART.

Overture, Duet..... Misses Osborne.
Song ..... "Island of Dreams" Sergt. Brown.
Song ..... "Wooden-legged family." .....Mr. Long.
Song ..... "The Gay Parisienne,..... Miss Lely.
Song ..... "Love's old sweet Song." ...Sergt. Jackson.
Song ..... "The King's Own".. Capt. Pigou.
Song (serio comic). "The Mineral Jelly-fish.") Capt. Orr.
Foils..... Sergts. Pollock and Lindop.
Song (comic) "I'm a looking at yer." ...Pte walker.
Song ..... "Absent-minded Beggar." ...Miss Osborne.
Song ..... "Give 'em my kind regards." .....Mr. Long.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

Where all the performers were so good it is hard to individualize. Mrs. Chitty sang "Husheen" charmingly. Mrs. Pigou and Miss Lely gained well deserved applause for their songs. The Miller and the Maid" and "The Gay Parisienne,' the latter [sung in such a "naughty mannaire,' Sergt. Brown's fine voice was heard to advantage in "Star of my Soul"and later in a duet with Sergt. Lawson "Larboard Watch". Pte. Walker gave evidence of talent acquired on a London Music Hall stage. Miss Osborne who sang "The Absent-minded Beggar"—in costume—quite revived the khaki craze, just too late, unfortunately, as we now have to walk out in white. The feature of the evening, however, was a topical song by Capt. Orr called "The Mineral Jelly-fish" followed as an encore by a short stump speech entitled "Maxims."

The greatest praise is due to all performers who heartily co-operated in making the concert a success. The bachelor Officers of the Musketry Class were "at home" at the theatre and afterwards at the mess.

POONA EXTRA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 3.

ALTHOUGH the two special trains from Bombay brought a large number of sportsmen, the total attendance at to-day's meeting was not so large as on the previous race day. Among those present were Lord and Lady Northcote. Rain fell while the fourth race was being run, but kept off during the rest of the afternoon. Shah Jehan easily won the first event and the second race, the Hurdle Platewas, an even easier win for The Clown. Sweet Marie proved too much for Good Boy in the "Sticks Stake," and Helios the prime favourite had no chance. Subhoy was first, and an objection lodged by the rider of Leader on the ground of being shoved out on the rials was overruled. The fifth race was practically a walk over for Shaiboob and Mahkoom easily won the last event. Details:—

"Selling Race."—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab and C.-B. Ponies 13-3 and under entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. W. 1. 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Penalties—Ponies measured before 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Allowances—Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over 7lbs. Distance—Half mile.

Mr. G. H. Essajee's Shah Jehan, 8st. 7lbs., ... Omarkhan 1
Capt. A. C. Roberts' Phelwan, 8st. 7lbs., ... Saunders... 2
Sabyner's Zarp, 7st. 8lbs., ... Hoyt 3

Betting: 5 to 4 against Shah Jehan; evens Phelwan; 4 to 1 Zarp.

Shah Jehan led all the way and won by a neck, shaking off the challenge from Phelwan. Two lengths between second and third. Time—56 secs.

"The Hurdle Race."—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A hurdle race for horses which have not won hurdle race value Rs. 200 or over since 31st March 1899, W. A. raised 2lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1899, hurdle race value Rs. 50 or over: once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

Mr. Harter's The Clown, 10st. 7lbs., ...Penton 1
Messrs. Tulloch and Allan's Holkar, 10st. 7lbs., ... Robertson 2
Messrs. Henderson and Co.'s Vedette, 10st. 0lbs. ..... Mr. Fischer 3

Also ran:—Peerage, 10st. 10lbs.; Crotus, 11st 3lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against The Clown; evens Holkar; 3 to 1 Vedette; 4 to 1 the others.

Vedette gave some trouble at the post. After the start Peerage took the lead, but was displaced immediately by Holkar, who led to the bend, first Vedette and then The Clown following. At the fourth hurdle The Clown took command and led the field over the last hurdle, which Holkar and Vedette took almost simultaneously. The Clown won in a trot by four lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time—2min. 4secs.

"The Sticks Stakes." Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A handicap hurdle race for ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

B.'s Sweet Marie, 10st. 2lbs., ... Hoyt 1
Mr. Fischer's Good Boy, 11st. 4lbs., ... Owner 2
Lieut.-Col. Croley's Hoosainee, 9st. 2lbs., ... Capt. Jameson 3

Also ran:—Helios, 10st. 5lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Helios; 2 to 1 Good Boy, 5 to 1 Sweet Marie, 10 to 1 Hoosainee.

Good Boy went away with the lead and kept it to the last jump. At the second jump he was attended at some distance by Helios and Sweet Marie. At the fourth jump Helios fell back, and Sweet Marie went slightly before Good Boy up the straight, and a good finish resulted in Sweet Marie winning by half-a-length; four lengths between second and third. Time—2min. 11secs.

"The New-Comers' Plate."—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1900, and which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. 1. (*N.B.*—Landing allowance clause No. 9 in General Conditions does not apply.) Distance—5 furlongs.

S. A. Mahsee's Sweetlips, 8st. 12lbs., ...Omerkhan 1
M. Bin Talib's Cocab, 7st. 11lbs. .....Heeroo 2
H. Shamlan's The Robber, 8st. 4lbs. ...C.B. Mahomed 3

Also ran:—Sandoon, 8st. 8lbs.; Sincere, 8st. 6lbs.; Stealway, 8st. 6lbs.; Bin Rushid, 7st. 13lbs.; Nector, 6st. 11lbs.; Feerose; Nasralla; Hoyt.

Betting: Evens Sandoon; 2 to 1 Sweetlips; 4 to 1 The Robber; 6 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Sweetlips led, attended by Acluster. Sandoon was badly left, but came up to and round his field, and at the bend got level on the outside with the leader, who gave place to Sweetlips. Though challenged by Cocab before the stand Sweetlips won by half-a-length; a length between second and third. Time—1 min., 13 seconds.

The Service Stakes (Polo Club). Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50. For maiden Arab and C. B. ponies 14 hands and under, the bona fide property of officers of His Majesty's Army, Navy or Indian Civil Service. 14 hands to carry 11st. W. I. Penalties—Winner race value Rs. 50 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.: oftener, 10lbs. G. R.'s only. Distance—Half mile.

The 1st Bombay Lancers' Subhoy, 11st., ...Capt. Jameson 1
Capt. Grevill's Leader, 11st. ..... Owner 2
Mr. Macleod's Murfus, 11st., ...Capt. Bayne 3

Also ran:—Jairam, 11st. 11lb.; Dijla 11st.; Phobos, 10st. 4lbs.; Twilight, 10st. 5lbs.; Nanuna, 10st. 6lbs.; Gold Mohur, 9st. 12lbs.

The race was run in the rain. At the bend Twilight was on the extreme outside, with Subhoy, Phobos and Leader in a line in front of the stand. Subhoy won by one length. Leader was jammed on the rails. One-and-a-quarter lengths between second and third. Time—58secs.

An objection was lodged by the rider of Leader.

"The Special Stakes."—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab and C.-B Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 since 31st March, 1899. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs., W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1899, race value Rs. 50 or over: once: 4lbs; twice or of race value Rs. 200, 7lbs.; oftener, or of race value Rs. 900, 10lbs. Ponies measured before 1st April, 1899 7lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Abdool Aziz Sait's Shaiboob, 8st. 5lbs. .....Penton 1
S. A. Wahed's Royal Prince, 9st. 2lbs... Robinson 2
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Nevermind, 7st. 9lbs. Heeroo 3

Bettings:—2 to 1 on Shaiboob: 3 to 1 against Nevermind, and Royal Prince.

Nevermind led for three furlongs, when Shaiboob went to the front, and was followed home by three lengths by Royal Prince. Time—1 min. 27 1-5 secs.

"The Consolation Stakes."—Winners. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab horses which have not won race value Rs 50 or over since 31st March, 1899. W. A. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, old measurement 5lbs.; new measurement 12lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Ali bin Talib's Mahkoom, 8st. 11lbs. .....Heeroo 1
A. A. Ameer's Fakeer, 8st. 11lbs. 2
C. D.'s Carlo, 9st. 3lbs. ..... Penton 3

Also ran: Ingomar, 8st. 12 lbs.; White Oats, 8st. 11lbs.; Rossmore, 7st. 13lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Mahkoom; 2 to 1 Carlo; 3 to 1 Fakeer; 6 to 1 the others.

Carlo led attended by Ingomar to the furlong post, but Mahkoom got up and gained the lead at the three-furlong post. He took up the running and led easily. Fakeer came up at the finish but was beaten by half-a-length, a length-and-a-quarter between second and third. Time—1 min. 27 4-5 secs.

THE ADEN EXPEDITION.

AT present Aden proper presents a somewhat deserted appearance, as a section of its garrison has marched away into the neighbouring country to exact the destruction of a certain block-house or fortlet which was erected by an Arab Sheik and his band of followers for the collection of tolls and the looting of caravans on the confines of our Protectorate. He is a Turkish subject.

It would be premature to speculate upon the issue now and so we refrain. It is enough to say that our force is composed of men of the West Kent and sepoys of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry with some field guns and accessories. The Aden troops are also at the front. As we write they are nearing their destination, viz., Ad Dareja. The marches in this heat have been particularly trying, as part of the way lies over heavy sand. The worst is over now, we hope, and the troops must have got into the swing of it.

It is not often that the garrison here gets a chance of active service, and the excitement is therefore proportionate.

It is a seven days' march out, so if all goes well we might expect to see them back in about three weeks' time or so.—"Aden Gazette."

INDIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

THE week ending July 17 saw several Indian Cricketers in great form. Perhaps the most noteworthy success has been that of E. E. Steel for Lancashire with the ball. His first few efforts for the county saw him in good form with the bat, but lately he has rendered great assistance as a bowler and is at the present time one of the best medium pace leg-break bowlers in England. Against Somerset at Old Trafford he took ten wickets for 99 runs, and followed this up by capturing eleven for 151 against Kent at Tunbridge Wells. When the mail left he had captured six wickets for 103 in the opening day's play in the match against Essex on July 18th. He has so far this season scored 252 runs in first class matches for ten completed innings which gives him an average of 25·2, and has taken 31 wickets for 419 runs.

J. G. Greig is rapidly proving himself to be one of the finest batsman of the day. Against Leicestershire at Leicester he had the satisfaction of knocking up his second three-figure innings in county matches, scoring 114 in the first innings of Hampshire and 50 in the second. As a bowler, however, he has not maintained the form he showed against Derbyshire and although he has gone on to bowl in his last three matches he has failed to take a wicket.

K. S. Ranjitsinhji against Leicestershire only scored 55 and took one wicket, but in the following match against Essex he knocked up 219 in the first innings of Sussex which is his highest score this season.

His fellow county player K. O. Goldie made 19 against Leicestershire and 77 and 11 against Essex.

E. H. D. Sewell, playing for Essex Club and Ground on July 13, against Westminster School scored 44 and captured five wickets.

Ahsan-ul-Hak's last two knocks have realised 21 and 38. Against Surbiton he took five wickets.

Neither K. S. Singh nor B. N. Bosworth-Smith have played in any first-class matches during the week under notice.

The number of cricketers in England who have played in Indian cricket or who have birth qualifications to represent India is now considerable and it is a pity that a match cannot be arranged between a team composed of Ranjitsinhji, Greig, Steel, Bainbridge, Sewell, Singh, Ahsan-ul-Huk, Goldie Bosworth-Smith, Ardeshir, and Mahomed Sait, and an M. C. C. team.

LOCAL CRICKET.

LOCAL cricketers have been very hardly treated in the matter of the weather this season, Saturday after Saturday turning out wet and play being impossible. If there is not a change soon lovers of the game will be turning their attention to ping-pong and other equally interesting indoor games. Saturday was a vile day in every sense of the term. After raining steadily all Friday night it cleared up on Saturday morning and there was every hope that play would be possible. Shortly after noon, however, the rain came down and just about the time that players were turning out a very heavy shower which lasted nearly an hour put play out of the question.

We have in our midst a very fine player at the present time. I refer to H. J. Pilkington, the old Oxford Blue, who is passing through Bombay on his way home. He sails next Saturday so there will be no chance of securing his services for the Presidency match.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA VS. BYCULLA CLUB—TO DAY.

THE following team will represent the Gymkhana vs. the Byculla Club to-day 11-30 a.m.:—

Capt. Anderson.	Mr. A. R. Burney.
Mr. Weatherby.	Mr. W. H. Scott.
Mr. P. M. Heath.	Mr. A. C. Rumboll.
Hon. Mr. R. Wingfield.	Mr. F. J. Marshall.
Mr. P. J. Mead.	Mr. C. E. Durnford.
Mr. J. S. Milne.	

If the match is played 12 a side the 12th player will be Mr. J. R. Creagh.

R.

HOSTAGES RETAINED BY DACOITS.

MR. JUSTICE CANDY and Mr. Justice Fulton heard, at the last sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, on Thursday, an appeal in the case of Imperator against Bahya Bhiwa, who was convicted of dacoity by Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, in July last, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for the offence.

The evidence in the case, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, proved beyond all possible doubt that, on the 27th December last, a gang of persons numbering more than five visited the jungles of Wankuta in the Parner taluka. Some of their number accosted some shepherds, one of whom, Savlya, was beaten and escaped to the village, where he informed his master, Namdeo, of what had happened. The latter, with other villagers, went to the place where the shepherds had been grazing their sheep and found a band of persons in the bed of the river. The villagers were seized and bound together and after sometime, two of their number, Prabhya and Namdev, were sent back to the village to bring provisions, the rest of the villagers being retained as hostages till their return. After some time the captives were taken away from the river to some rising ground. Kondajee was ordered to bring a sheep there for the dacoits, which he did, and finally the nose of the boy Savlya was cut off as a punishment for his having given information to the villagers. About sunset Parbhya returned with some provisions, and the villagers were allowed to go. As to the above facts there could be no doubt, whatever; and, in Mr. Lucas's opinion, these facts disclosed an offence of dacoity, and of dacoity accompanied with grievous hurt against the person who cut off Savlya's nose. The villagers stated that the dacoits robbed one of them of a silver ornament, another of some silver rings and a third of a gold earring, and that they demanded money which two of them were said to have been sent to fetch. It was quite certain, Mr. Lucas said, that the villagers were retained as hostages for the provisions to be brought by Namdev, and it was quite probable that they demanded a sum of money as well. There could be no doubt, in Mr. Lucas's mind, that Kondajee was compelled to supply a sheep. All the witnesses recognised the appellant. He was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. He was already undergoing a sentence of seven years for another dacoity committed while he was a member of Kanhya Bhil's gang. Another man, who was tried with the appellant, was acquitted and discharged. A third man, who was also tried at the same time, was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

Their lordships, on consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the present appeal.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—JULY 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut A A Irvine, B	Lieut-Col E F H Dobson
Mr G Gordon, B Cov	Lieut-C.I G A Cookson
Mr C J S Faunder, B Cov	Lieut-Col J D Gordon
Mr L N Palit, B Cov	Major D Prain
Mr F R C Scallon, B	Capt E R Parry
Mr G K Watts, B	Capt T C Ross
Mr L A Goss, B	Capt E H Eustace
Mr S W Howard, B	Capt D D Hawes
Mr H W Godber, B	Capt H de V Harvest
Mr J W Kemp, B	Capt G O Ross-Keppel
Mr F L Peters, B	Capt F R E Lark
Mr J Hilderbeck, B	Lieut O Goldsmith
Mr J P Davidson, M	Lieut R A Cassels
Mr J C Johnston, M	Lieut C H Hawes
Mr C McDonnell, Bo	Lieut W Fitz G Bourne

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr C E Hill, B, 2 mo M C	Mr W R Browne, Bo, 2 mo M C
Mr P L Moore, M Cov, furl on M C to Dec 8, 1901, in continuation of privilege leave	Mr G R Duxbury, Bo, 1 mo M C
Mr W C F Leggatt, M, 6 mo M C	Major N A K Barne, 3 mo
	Lieut G R P Wheatley, 14 days
	Lieut H W Davies, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt J Chaytor-White, I M S B	Mr W E C Young, B
Mr S Carr, B	Mr M Macmillan, Bo
Mr W J Shew, B	Capt C W Wilkinson
Mr W Chadwick, B	Capt A W N Raven
	Lieut A J P Coke

BANGKOK (SIAM) FLOUR MILLS.

The number of mills in the East is continually increasing, and as the fire risk in these Buildings is considerable, steps are being taken in many cases to provide efficient private fire apparatus. We learn Messrs. Merryweather, of London, have just shipped a powerful fixed steam fire engine for the Bangkok Flour Mills, together with a number of hydrants, hose, &c., for a complete system of fire mains. The engine will pump 600 gallons per minute and throw 4 3-4 inch jets simultaneously at 100lb. pressure. It has a special relief valve, so that as hydrants on the main are closed the pumps will continue running steadily at even pressure. A similar engine has been supplied to the Rio do Janeiro Flour Mills, and has been in use for over 12 years, supplying automatic sprinklers and hydrants, the makers learn that it has several times saved the mills from destruction.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 19.

THE CRISIS IN THE LIBERAL PARTY. LORD ROSEBERY'S INTERVENTION.

MR. GOULD'S admirable cartoon exactly hits off the new situation created by the somewhat unexpected obtrusion (as Mr. Lloyd-George, I suppose, would call it) of Lord Rosebery. The picture is headed "Another Shock" and represents the Liberal Party as an elderly lady seated in a boat and frightened out of her wits by the sudden appearance of the ex-Premier as a frightful monster of the deep. Horror-stricken "Liberal Party" exclaims "Oh, deary me! what's the trouble now? And just when we were beginning to get on again so nicely too!" Soothingly "The Sea-Serpent" replies: "Don't be frightened ma'am; I've only come up to Blow." Whether the remarkable and impassioned speech that Lord Rosebery has thought fit to make at the City Liberal Club this afternoon will be considered soothing by the Liberal Party when they read it to-morrow morning is another thing; but sufficient to the day is the evil thereof. To come back to the bombshell discharged from 32 Berkeley Square on Tuesday night. That missile was fired, it seems, at the request of "a large proportion" of the members of the City Liberal Club, which the editor of the "Times", always persona grata of Lord Rosebery, naively says, has always been favoured by his lordship as a medium for the publication of his news to the world because it contains both Liberal Unionists and Liberals. The letter is of considerable length and like everything Lord Rosebery pens, smells very strongly of the midnight oil. He laid down the leadership in 1896 with the hope rather than the expectation of promoting its unity. His action has had no such effect and in virtue of the "remarkable charter" adopted at the Reform Club meeting, he holds himself absolved from the restraint he imposed on himself nearly five years ago. "Not" he says "that I desire to re-enter the arena of party politics, far from it; I shall never voluntarily return to it. On the contrary, I believe that there is a useful and uncovested place in the commonwealth for one who, having held high office, and having no desire to hold it again, can speak his mind with absolute independence." There is a great Liberal force in the country and great opportunities in the field of domestic politics. But the party is condemned to impotence by its divided attitude on Imperial questions "which are at this moment embodied in the war." He does not agree that the present difference is transient. For thought the same when he opposed the great war with France, and his party was excluded from power for forty years. The cleavage in the Liberal party is of long standing, not the result of accidental or ephemeral causes, not a question of personal jealousies but a sincere, fundamental, and incurable antagonism of principle with regard to the Empire at large and our consequent policy. And yet forsooth the party is to unite on the recognition and toleration of the two schools of which Sir Wilfred Lawson and Sir Edward Grey respectively are types. The thing is absurd. A party cannot be conducted on "the principles of Issachar." One school or the other must prevail if the Liberal party is once more to become a force. To him the matter is one of national and not of party importance, or we would not attempt to deal with it. And to that great multitude who are not politicians at all it must, in any case, be a sorrow and an anxiety to see a weak Government faced by a weaker Opposition at a juncture of foreign hostility and international competition, which needs all the vigilance, power, and ability at our command. He believes that public opinion is becoming aware that this is a crisis in our history which may have an unlimited effect on our future. Yet for the moment he sees no favourable issue.

HOW THE MANIFESTO WAS RECEIVED.

There was a vague notion that although Lord Rosebery had declined to preside at the much talked of Asquith Dinner this evening he might send a message to the gathering; but his epistle to the City Liberals, Unionist, and Non-Unionist, came as a surprise to everyone except, perhaps, the chosen band who rightly or wrongly are credited with having been intriguing for more than a year past to get him restored to the Liberal leadership. Generally speaking the reception given to Lord Rosebery's rather long drawn out letter has been extremely unfavourable. Unionists naturally are pleased to see him playing so strongly into the hands of Mr. Chamberlain. Nevertheless they blame him for the easy task he has imposed upon himself.

earnest Liberal opponents of modern Jingoism as "avowedly insular." Nothing could well be more remote from an accurate account of those who refuse to degrade their ambitions for the British Empire to the level of those entertained for it by Mr. Rhodes or Mr. Chamberlain. At first sight one is at a loss to explain this exaggeration of contrasts, this forcing of rather shallow rhetorical antitheses, and this remarkable forgetfulness of such historical facts as that Bright and Palmerston were both Liberals, and that Bright never lost to the day of his death the remarkable place that he won in Englishmen's esteem by opposing them to their faces when they were bent on a war which he thought wrong. The "Liverpool Post," declares that Lord Rosebery's manifesto that must fill thoughtful Liberals almost with despair. Lord Rosebery pictures the Liberal Party in a boat with the oarsmen not pulling in unison, and says they must determine upon the course they will pursue before progress can be made. But he declines to steer. His attitude is not heroic, scarcely courageous, and, the "Post" fears, not very useful. We cannot, proceeds this influential paper, accept his diagnosis of the Liberal trouble. The party is not divided into two opposing sections, one of which is frankly insular, while the other places as the first article of its creed the responsibilities and maintenance of our free and beneficent Empire. Lop off a few extreme men, and the whole party is resolutely determined to accept all the responsibilities of the Empire and to maintain its freedom and its beneficent sway throughout every quarter of the King's dominions. The "Sheffield Independent" regards the letter as evidence of "the singular extent to which the ex-Premier has fallen out of touch with his party." The "Newcastle Daily Leader" registers its protest against this method of political warfare. The late leader of the Liberal Party descends for a moment, fires his guns, and retires from the field with the declaration that he is not a combatant. That is not playing the game fairly. According to Lord Rosebery's own contention, it is not men or manners which make parties, but ideas and principles. Where, we ask again, are these latter? What is the fundamental difference of principle between Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain, or between Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury? If there is none, Lord Rosebery's letter simply goes to show that he is more in touch with the Unionist than with the Liberal Party. Sir Edward Grey's admiration for Lord Rosebery is well-known and was once more proclaimed in unstinted language at Petersborough on Wednesday. Yet he is constrained to chide his former chief for affecting to stand aside, and yet attempting to guide the destinies of the liberal party. Said Sir Edward:—"It is true that lookers on see most of the game. Yes, but they do not influence the result. It is too strong a thing to say of Lord Rosebery that, if he stands aside, he cannot influence the result; because he has just the touch of something more than cleverness, more than ability, which amounts to genius, which will always make him, even standing aside, interesting to the country. The country will always read and be fascinated by his comments on public affairs; but for him to exercise his full influence on public life, he needs to be more than interest the country—he needs to have its confidence. Confidence is not the same thing as interest—it is a plant of slow, gradual, continuous growth. It cannot be gained by fitful interventions in politics, however brilliant and however wise. It is only in the stress and heat of the struggle of political life that confidence is to be gained, and it is only by keeping in the stress and struggle of political life that confidence can be kept. With regard to Lord Rosebery's remark that he will never voluntarily re-enter the arena of politics Sir Edward Grey makes the obvious answer. "If he comes in it must be voluntarily. There is no such thing as a political conscript. He may not desire to be drawn again into party conflict; but if circumstances make it desirable that he should be drawn in, then make no mistake, if a man's influence is to be used powerfully for good, it must be a voluntary effort on his own part to come in. The impulse must come from within him, from his own moral feeling that he is necessary for the party and for the country. "In his city speech Lord Rosebery says that he must plough his own furrow alone. That was his fate, agreeable or the reverse. Before he came to the end of that furrow it was possible that he might find himself not alone. Mr. Asquith's pronouncement is being awaited with exceptional interest and not "mirabile dictu" without hope by the section of the party of which Mr. Lloyd George is such an active member. There has been a complete change of attitude on their part towards Mr. Asquith largely due, I presume, to the fact that he himself was quite willing that the dinner should be postponed as it ought and would have been, but for certain hot heads. There are some people who say that Lord Rosebery's letter and speech were designed with the view of preventing Mr. Asquith from going too far to right in his reconciliation with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

THE RUSSELL TRIAL.

The proceedings in the Royal Gallery yesterday were picturesque and all that hit amongst serious people of every shade of politics there is but one opinion as to the incongeruity of the entire burlesque as one Unionist describes it. Society which seems to have been considered more than anybody else has I, think, a right to complain of the defendant's inconsiderateness in cutting short such a grand social function "by pleading guilty." But Earl Russell was always on unconventional per. If he had had any proper regard for the order to which he belongs, but for which he seems to care very little, he would have contrived to keep the pageant going until the arrival of Goodwood especially as Society has been compelled this season to forego so many of its customary romps. The cost of the entertainment—I beg pardon,—the trial is, I see, put at £2,000, which as the London "Times" observes is regarded as wanton when ample accommodation already existed in the House of Lords itself or in the Royal Courts of Justice. I am told that the whole thing could have been done in a workmanlike manner at the Old Bailey for a ten pound note and that was as much as it was worth; for the case was very commonplace after all. I cannot say that Lord Russell is exactly a prepossessing young man, but he conducted himself with dignity yesterday and considering that nobody has been injured by his doings in the United States every one thinks that he has been more than sufficiently punished by a sentence of three months' detention as a first class misdemeanant. Indeed there would be general satisfaction if, now that Society has had its diversion at the expense of the taxpayers, he were forthwith allowed to rejoin his "Molly." It is not often that Mr. Swift MacNeill is cheered by both sides of the House of Commons, but that unaccustomed compliment was his when on Wednesday he brought in a Bill for the abolition of the privilege of peerage in trials for treason or felony.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

In the paper entitled "Recollections and Reflections" read by Miss Cornelia Sorabji on Monday at a meeting of the National Indian Association, a great deal was said about a subject that is now attracting a good deal of attention, namely, Universal Education in India. Respecting the examination system Miss Sorabji pointed out that in Bombay, for instance, examiners are chosen from the different college staffs, public and private, and some of these gentlemen in their ante-examination lectures tell their students to "note that particularly." Why not interchange professors of the different universities for examination work? The standard of judging needs to be improved. For example why should a pass in every subject be made a "sine qua non"? A man got cent. per cent. in his final B. A. examination for Mathematics, and failed for want of four marks in some sub-head of English Literature, while one much his inferior in everything scraped through to his degree merely because he had done all his papers just within the minimum of 33 per cent. Moreover is the system of marks at all a good one in indifferent hands? To put a man back for a whole year (examinations in India are yearly) because he wanted two marks in one paper out of ten, may be considered by some as unfair. Even with regard to text-books. The Professors compile "the books of idioms and the surfeiting annotations" which form the mental diet of Indian students. In the old days there was one thing left to the individual imagination—the essay in the English papers. Now the professors have provided candidates with a book of essays on every conceivable subject. Another point touched upon was the absence of collegiate life in Indian Universities. Neither Bombay nor Calcutta can be called a University town in any sense of the word, and yet students reside in college and have their tale of individual professors. But the duty of the professor ends with the delivery of his daily lectures. College tutors do not exist. Teachers and taught are too busy "stuffing" to have time to pause and talk over the meals. Then there is a need for some Central Law School. Other subjects, Science, Arts, Medicine have their staffs and their regular courses, but Law is an optional subject in the first B. A. course, and the law professor is not on the regular professorial staff, but is generally a practising (or non-practising) barrister. He cannot possibly have time or inclination for setting these papers on the students' work or for interesting them in the study and practice of the law She would like to see the various colleges in each province concentrate their financial strength in some common law school, where more than one good Professor of Law could be available, and where some serious and systematic teaching on the principle of law can be imparted. "Moreover," said Miss Sorabji, "I should like the various High Courts and Universities to hold a commission on the best possible method of teaching the Law in India to establish some common standard for the Presidencies and High Courts which should hold ground all over India. As things are at present each High Court has its own Rules and can refuse to admit an outsider except under its own conditions. A professional man is thus tied down to the part of the country in which he starts life. Equally wrong is the course prescribed at the High Schools. Methods are wrong from the foundation. No classical and modern side. No choice between mathematics and language even in the Upper Schools. You are compelled to nibble at a multiplicity of subjects and in the end have assimilated nothing. It is the school room which must bear the brunt with the University, if the education in India is a failure. Miss Sorabji is not troubled with the timidity of angles.

FAMINE IN THE PANCH MAHALS.

In the course of her interesting lecture Miss Sorabji referred to what she had seen when on tour in the Panch Mahals in the famine time. "A winter landscape, trees bare of every shred of green under a blazing, scorching sun, the desolation of it all is indescribable. We came upon stretches of forest in ashes, set fire to for the hope of an insurance policy. Plague and cholera were rife in many districts. The help often came too late. The famine camps, orderly, cleanly, and so economical. In one 1,750 women and children were being housed, fed and trained. The girls of the 1896 Central India famine were doing the work of the entire establishment as coolies, nurses, teachers; some even as carriers of stone for the great buildings started on famine relief occupation. The Superintendent said that these girls were worth two Deccan men. Children were seated on the grass in double rows of 50, back to back, up and down these rows went their seniors dealing savoury-looking messes, into bright brass plates. And when all was over, each child washed her vessel at the tap, and put it to dry on her own little shelf. We have read the report of the famine administration of India, 100 years ago what Presidency could have coped with the successive years of drought and plague! I said something in this wise, to an old Indian peasant, "Yes! Yes!" said he "but" in the old day's the man who was begging on the roadside might become Prime Minister if the Empress but smiled on him, or if, per chance, he happened to make a clever joke!" "And the Prime Minister, I retorted, "might for equal reason have his head cut off next day!" He made answer by a laconic shrug. "We took that chance," he said, Yes,—think not that the people are unappreciative or disloyal. The general and genuine mourning for the Queen was touching to a degree.

CREMATION.

There is no doubt that although some of our Irish friends will hear nothing of facilitating cremation in the sister Island, this practice of disposing of the dead is making considerable headway in England, indeed, it now really has to encounter no opposition worth speaking of. I have just received a copy of the prospectus of a company which is being formed with the modest capital of £ 35,000 to establish a crematorium within a convenient driving distance of Central London. The only crematorium at present available to Londoners is at Woking which is too far away and moreover the arrangements there are on too small a scale for existing requirements. The site of the proposed new crematorium lies off the Finchley Road and is about five miles from the Marble Arch. The intention of the directors is to erect crematoria of the newest and most approved design, with a chapel, waiting-rooms, and attendants' lodges, provision being made in connection with these buildings for the erection of private as well as public Columbaria for the reception of cinerary urns. The land not so occupied will be laid out as a garden. In connection with the chapel and crematoria it is proposed gradually to erect a handsome and spacious cloister within which provision will be made for the storing of urns and the erection of monuments and memorial tablets. It is intended, in the course of time, to surround the whole or a large portion of the estate with this cloister which will, we are told, thus form a noble fence and at the same time provide a permanent resting place for a vast number of urns. Private and family chapels or columbaria may be erected in the spacious gardens. The board of directors is a highly respectable one, including a Lombard Street banker and a gentleman who bears the appropriate name of Swinburne-Hanham. One of the Christian names of the Chairman is Ridley which suggests another form of cremation that has fortunately gone out of fashion except amongst the guardians of Lynch Law in remote parts of the United States. The address of another director of the new company is Gravetye Manor.

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTES IN INDIA.

About a fortnight ago a memorandum by the Bishop of Lahore on the aim and methods of a scheme of Soldiers' Institutes for the Punjab was sent to the Press and communications on the subject were invited. A request was made that such contributions should be addressed to the Church House, Westminster. General Henry Smith, R. A., has written a very sensible letter on the Bishop's paper, but instead of posting it to the Church House, Westminster, has sent it to the "Times" Office, Blackfriars. The General considers the Bishop's statement as open to grave question and gives substantial reasons for holding this opinion. He understands the Bishop to prescribe that the institutes be undenominational, and yet that they be made a part of the Church work of the diocese. This includes a contradiction in terms as well as in fact which must go to offend the plain judgment of the British soldier. "Our army," says General Smith, "owns more men collectively of other denominations than it does of the Church of England; they will fail to recognize the acceptability of the title introduced of late years, "Church of England Soldiers' Institute"; they would like more soldiers' institutes and less Church of England. He adds:—"I have known the British soldier by immediate personal intercourse for half a century, and I think that he deserves at our hands the establishment of good soldiers' clubs wherever it can be carried out; but these should be for his own use, and within them no man should be entitled to question him; the guiding considerations in their establishment should be the provision of reasonable relaxation, diversion, and refreshment (even alcoholic), and not of Bible classes or of singing of hymns." May not the failure to keep in mind these guiding considerations have some bing to do with certain abortive attempts at home to fight the public houses? It seems to be forgotten by a great many good people that the bulk of the men who go to public houses do not go there because they are more depraved than their fellows. They visit such places for very much the same reason that persons in higher stations frequent clubs, namely, to satisfy their gregarious instincts. If they sometimes drink more than is good for them it is in many cases because they feel obliged to pay for their footing." If public houses were municipalised, as it seems, they are not unlikely to be before long, in at least one important British colony then their habitues would not feel called upon to drink for the good of the house. It is considered now rather disreputable to be seen entering a public house; if the municipalities owned all places of the kind the stigma at present attaching to them would disappear. Why should not public houses be combined with the free libraries which, thanks to the humanitarian spirit of men like Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Passmore Elwards, are now becoming so plentiful? I respectfully commend this suggestion to the consideration of Lord Curzon," whose appearance as a temperance reformer "in posse" has attracted so much attention.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—Everybody is willing to admit Bishop Welldon's strenuous and genuine desire to do good in his high office; but his zeal so often outruns his discretion, while his ignorance of India is still so profound, that he is apt to do much more harm than good.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, July 15, Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that there has been a sum of nearly 10,000l. lying without interest at the Bank of England to the credit of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway for nearly 20 years; that in 1836 this undertaking was vested in the Government of India; and, that section 54 of the Act provided for the eventual dissolution of the company; is he aware that this clause has been virtually inoperative, the company though still in existence being without direction, the last surviving director having died last year; and, seeing that this deposit represents various sums distributable under section 53 of the Act between the stockholders of the company, to parties who cannot be traced, will he introduce a Bill providing for the final dissolution of the railway company, and authorising the bank to pay the money to the Secretary of State subject, within a clearly defined period, to the presentation of any cheques now in existence signed by the late directors of the company.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway was purchased at the beginning of 1886. In March 1892 the amounts outstanding on account of surplus profits, unclaimed dividends, &c., were 133,590l., which by December 1894 had been reduced to 9,741l. The sum now outstanding is stated to be 9,723l. The company was an English one and the assets have always been in England. It would be apparently for the Treasury as guardian of the Imperial revenues, not for the Secretary of State in Council, to consider the question of transferring the money to the Crown, and I will communicate with them on the matter.

PROVISION OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

In answer to Sir M. Bhownaggree Lord G. Hamilton said:—Two Government scholarships are awarded annually to graduates of Indian Universities. The scholars are required to join the University of Oxford or that of Cambridge. The provision of technical instruction in India is a matter of great importance, and the Government of India have done and are doing much to develop and improve it. I will call their attention to the suggestion of my hon. friend with regard to the foundation of additional scholarships for enabling the selected candidates to pursue technical studies in Europe; but I cannot at present promise anything more than this.

THE ATTACK BY MAHSUDS.

On Tuesday, July 16, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received any official information as to an attack made on July 10 upon a guard of the 45th Sikhs by Mahsuds near the Jandola post.

Lord G. Hamilton: The answer is in the affirmative. The occurrence took place within half a mile of Jandola post. A guard of four sepoys, of whom only two were armed, were attacked by about 30 tribesmen; two sepoys were killed and one was mortally wounded. Two rifles and some ammunition were carried off. The tribesmen are being pursued, but at present only a portion of the ammunition has been recovered.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would endeavour to arrange for the Indian Budget to be taken this session at an earlier date than was usually the case; and, if so, whether he could give any indication as to when the debate would take place.

Mr. Balfour: I do not think in the present condition of public business that I can hold out any hope to the hon. member that any unusual facilities will be given to the discussion of the Indian Budget.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Sir John Long asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to a line of railway which has been surveyed through the territory of the Rao of Cutch, which would link up Gujerat, Kathiawar, Cutch, and Sind by a system of railways, facilitating communication in the pre-sidency, developing local industry in the coal and metal mines, and diminishing the risks of famine, besides having strategical advantages; and, seeing that memorials in favour of this line have been addressed to the Viceroy and Government of India on behalf of the population, and from the Cutchi residents in Bombay praying for the construction of this line as part of the Bombay-Sind Railway scheme, can he state why the line has been placed so low down as seventeenth on the list of new lines to be undertaken when funds can be found; whether the opposition of the Rao of Cutch has had any influence in the matter; and whether there is prospect of the construction of the line being expedited.

Lord G. Hamilton: The importance of establishing a more direct railway communication between Bombay and Sind than that which at present exists is fully admitted, but there are railway projects of greater urgency awaiting execution, and I am not prepared to set them aside in favour of the scheme referred to, which only provides a return of two per cent. upon the cost of its construction. The views of the Rao of Cutch have received due consideration, but the reason why the line is low down in the list of new lines to be undertaken when funds can be found is what I have stated.

INDIAN RESIDENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

On Thursday, July 18, Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been drawn to a representation, dated April 20, 1901, signed by a number of British Indian trading firms and residents in South Africa, complaining that the regulations directed against them by the Boer administration in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony were being still enforced; whether he had now discussed with Lord Milner this matter with a view to repealing those regulations; and, if so, would he state the conclusion at which he had arrived.

Mr. Chamberlain: The representation has been brought to my notice by my hon. friend, and I am making inquiry in regard to the allegations contained in it. The status of his Majesty's Indian subjects in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony is a matter of considerable complexity which, I fear, cannot be settled by a simple repeal of the laws of the late Republics on the subject. I have been obliged to reserve it for consideration after Lord Milner's return to South Africa, but I may add that both Lord Milner and myself will approach in a sympathetic spirit any proved grievances of our Indian fellow-subjects in the new colonies.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked whether the same regulations would be applied to Indian subjects in Natal as were applied in the Transvaal, and whether consideration would be given to this question at the same time. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain: I could not answer the first part of the question without notice, because I do not know exactly what the regulations are; but his Majesty's Government would not interfere with regulations made by a responsible Government of a colony. (Ironical cheers.)

VENEREAL DISEASE AND THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: If his attention has been called to the ratio per 1,000 of mean strength of admissions to hospital for venereal disease of soldiers in the Military districts of Allahabad, Bonikhand, Bangalore, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Bombay; if he is aware that the aggregate admissions in these six districts average 351 per 1,000 as compared with 250 per 1,000 over the whole of India, inclusive of these six districts, and only 174 per 1,000 in the six districts of Sirhind, Poona, Mhow, Aden, Quetta, and Nagpore; and if he will order a careful inquiry into the cause of this rate in the six former districts.

Lord G. Hamilton: The figures given by the hon. member are substantially correct. The admission rate for venereal diseases among the British Army in India as a whole has, however, been reduced from 522 per 1,000 men, at which I found it in 1895, to 313 per 1,000 in 1899, a reduction of over 40 per cent. In four years; and the districts which the hon. member instances as specially bad ones have shared materially in this reduction, the mean admission rate in them having fallen in the same period from 519 to 352. I believe that the Government of India are doing all that they legitimately can to combat this evil, and I do not think that the inquiry which the hon. member suggests would yield any valuable results.

THE RAINFALL IN INDIA.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If he has received any official reports regarding the rainfall throughout India up to date; whether the rains in the districts of Western India and Gujerat and Kathiawar, which had been affected by famine during the last two years, are up to the normal average; and whether the official reports show the prospects of the ensuing crops to be favourable.

Lord Hamilton: I have received of late three or four official telegrams, which I have communicated to the Press, regarding the rainfall in India and the agricultural outlook. My latest information is contained in the following telegram from the Viceroy, dated yesterday:—"Monsoon is irregular and weak. Rainfall much below average everywhere, except in west coast districts and in part of Deccan, Burma, and Eastern Bengal. But it is sufficient for sowings generally, except in case of Punjab and part of Gujerat. Condition and prospects of crops in North-Western Provinces, Bengal, and Madras causes no anxiety; but crops are withering in part of Central Provinces and Bombay, and heavy rain is urgently needed for rice crops. Good rain has fallen in Bombay Deccan but Gujerat in parts has received very little rain and usual sowings are greatly retarded. Prospects generally have not yet suffered materially."

THE COOPERS HILL OFFICERS.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India, in view of the fact that the Government of India sent a despatch, dated Jan. 17, 1901, dealing finally with the petition from numerous Coopers Hill officers in India, in which they complain of breach of the terms of their engagement, and that this was the last of a series of despatches on the same subject extending over 10 years, whether a final decision can now be given, and whether he will now consent to lay upon the table the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the subject.

Lord G. Hamilton: My reply to the Government of India's letter referred to in my hon. friend's question was given in a despatch dated June 7, which contains the final decision of the Secretary of State in Council on the subject. I am now prepared to lay the Government of India's letter and my reply upon the table of the House.

THE MEKRAN EXPEDITION OF 1898.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that the Indian Government has recommended the grant of the Frontier Medal to the men who took part in the Mekran Expedition in 1898, for which the officer in command received a C. B., and two officers were awarded a D.S.O., while others were mentioned in despatches, he can explain why the grant of the medal has been withheld from the troops who, to the number of about 1,000, took part in the operations for which the officers received special recognition.

Lord G. Hamilton: The question of the grant of a medal for the Mekran operations has been very carefully considered on two separate occasions, and has been decided in the negative. The honours mentioned in my hon. friend's question were conferred for special and personal services, in which the force generally had no share.

THE BRITISH FORCES AT TIEN-TSIN.

Mr. Shee asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the withdrawal of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry from Tien-tsin has been countermanded, and the British forces there have been increased by about 1,000 men; and, if so, can he state what are the reasons for these steps.

Lord G. Hamilton: My answer to the first question is in the negative.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

Mr. J. H. Roberts asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could make any statement as to the difficulties which were at present causing the deadlock in the settlement of the indemnity question by the Ministers at Pekin, and could he state whether the departure of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry from Tien-tsin had been countermanded.

Lord Cranborne: The difficulty which has arisen has reference to the selection of the revenues which are to be earmarked for the service of the bonds, but negotiations are still in progress. The departure of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry has not been postponed.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

FASHODA'S WARNING.

The Fleet, constituted by the junction of the French Northern and Mediterranean Squadrons, which is at present coaling and provisioning at Toulon prior to starting out for the second period of the Manœuvres, comprises forty-one large vessels of war, and represents the ensemble of the fleet which is maintained by the French Government on a permanently armed footing. This fleet (remarks the "Standard" correspondent) is twice as numerous as the squadrons which assembled on the occasion of the Franco-Russian fetes, and a third more numerous than the Fleets which assembled in April last on the occasion of the Franco-Italian celebration.

M. Edouard Lockroy, the former Minister of Marine and Reporter of the present Naval Budget to the Chamber, has been to Toulon to follow these operations. In an interview with a representative of the "Temps," M. Lockroy said he had gleaned much useful information from following the operations, which were such as Toulon would certainly be called upon to perform in time of war. The port was wanting in lighters, and for that reason they had been unable to proceed with the coaling of the ironclads at one time. This was a detail which, in time of war, would have been of exceptional gravity. It came to support others, and tended to prove the truth of the assertion that the Navy required a lot of money to be spent upon it. M. Lockroy declared:—

"I shall leave Toulon comforted by the present spectacle. Events are quickly forgotten in France. It required an echo from the tomb to recall the troublous moments which surrounded the Fashoda incident. Those moments lasted for several weeks, and the preoccupations they caused occupied nearly the whole of the second period I spent at the Ministry of Marine. Their recollection should be invoked each time the Naval Budget comes up for discussion. With the preparation which our fleet has since undergone, it will enable us to face with confidence the return of such hours as we passed through at the time of the Fashoda crisis."

SUICIDE OF TWO ACTRESSES.

About noon, on July 18, Edith and Ida Yeoland, aged respectively 28 and 23, actresses, committed suicide by taking essence of cocaine, at the house in which they lived in great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. Their motive for taking their lives is stated to be disappointment at not obtaining engagements on which they had set their hearts. Mrs. Callaghan, the landlady, stated that the sisters had lived in her house for about nine months. While she was on the ground floor on the 16th she heard her name called. On going to the foot of the stairs she saw Ida Yeoland coming down. She exclaimed to Mrs. Calaghan: "Come upstairs at once. Edith and I have taken poison. We both thought we were better out of it, as we have had so many disappointments in life. Good-bye, dear Mrs. Calaghan; you have been a good friend to us both." Mrs. Calaghan raised an alarm, and on going upstairs found Edith lying on her bed unconscious. Both sisters died shortly afterwards. It appears that Ida Yeoland had formed part of the company at the Duke of York's Theatre, being understudy to Miss Evelyn Millard, whose part she took as Lady Ursula during that lady's indisposition. Edith was one of the company playing "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," at the Globe Theatre. About an hour before the tragedy Ida informed Mrs. Callaghan that she had that morning received a letter from America saying that she would not be required for an engagement she sought there, adding, "Everything seems to be against us." On the police making a subsequent search of the girl's bed-room's bottles that had contained poison were found.

OUTTRAGE IN PARIS.

MINISTER FIRED AT.

While M. Baudin, Minister of Public Works, was driving at ten o'clock, on July 16, to the Elysee to attend a Cabinet Council, a woman, accompanied by a child of about ten years of age, pointed a revolver towards him and fired. M. Baudin was not hit, however, and continued on his way to the Elysee. The woman, on being arrested, said that her name was Olszewsky, and that she lived at Nanterre. Her husband was of Polish extraction, and until 1891 practised as an architect at Nice.

A subsequent inquiry elicited that Madame Olszewsky merely fired in the air for the purpose of drawing attention to a supposed grievance. Her husband, who is described as Count Olszewsky, is a naturalised Frenchman, and holds a Government receivership in the neighbourhood of Paris. He has for a long time believed himself to be a creditor of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The woman fired the revolver at M. Baudin under the impression that he was the Minister for Foreign Affairs. As she fired she cried out, "A bas Delcassé!"

ALLEGED THEFT OF SUBMARINE DOCUMENTS.

The Paris "Drapeau" of July 13 says it learns from an authoritative source that the documents relating to the submarine boats have been stolen from the Ministry of Marine. It seems to be established (adds the journal) that the documents disappeared from the Ministry for three days, that is to say, for a sufficient time to enable anyone to copy and photograph the principal papers.

According to another account, an investigation has shown that the papers may have been for a moment in the possession of the secretary of one of the members of the Budget Committee, who is said to have gained access to the Ministry on some vague pretext.

The statement is officially declared to be without any foundation.

The report of the Official Committee upon the recent Railway Conference at Simla will be issued this week. It will contain certain recommendations regarding the new lines in Bengal and the working of the East Indian Railway, and these will be duly considered by the Government before final orders are passed.

The total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending 27th April was 443 against 544 and 745 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 107. There were 46 deaths from cholera against 53 and 49 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 23. There were 158 deaths from plague, against 277 and 430 in the two preceding weeks. There were 48 deaths from small-pox during the week against 51 in the previous week. There were three deaths from tetanus against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 67 and 25 respectively, against 56 and 31 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 49·5 per mille per annum, against 45·3, the mean of the last five years.

EARL RUSSEL'S TRIAL.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

The first of the picturesque scenes in connection with the trial of John Francis Stanley, Earl Russel, for bigamy, was laid in the House of Lords, the members of which assembled in the Gilded Chamber soon after half-past ten.

The Chamber was a mass of glorious colour, produced by the robes of their lordships and the picturesque costumes of the Judges, who had also on their academic hoods. The Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Winchester and Ripon were on the Prelates' seats, and in all there were some 200 Peers of various ranks in attendance. The Ministerial side of the House was largely represented by some hundred Peers, while on the Opposition benches were less than fifty. A feature of the proceedings which was commented upon, was the absence of the Premier, Lord Salisbury, whose name was twice called and remained unanswered. His lordship, however, when the roll had been fully called, entered the House from behind the Throne and took his seat without his name being again called by the clerk.

Lords Clarendon, Ashbourne, James of Hereford, Dudley, Raglan, Balfour of Burleigh, and Cross were early in attendance. Eleven Judges were present on the seats below the Woolsack, attired in their full-bottomed wigs. Among them were the Lord Chancellor, at their head, Sir Francis Jeune, President of the Probate and Divorce Division; Mr. Justice Kennedy and Mr. Justice Lawrence.

The Lord Chancellor moved a formal resolution, which was adopted without comment or discussion, that their lordships, after their proceedings in this Chamber go in procession to the Royal Gallery.

Subsequent to the roll being called, from Barons upwards, Norroy King of Arms, from a place at the steps of the throne, directed the order of the procession. The Judges were first directed to rise in their places and proceed to the Royal Gallery, the junior Judges leading. Next, the Barons were called upon to join the procession, with the junior Barons leading. Subsequently the Bishops were commanded to join the procession, the Viscounts next, and then the Earls. Upon the order that the Marquesses should follow the procession, Lord Salisbury and six other Marquesses arose from their benches and passed to the Lobby. The Dukes of Northumberland, Portland, and Marlborough were amongst the few who answered the summons of the King of Arms. Finally, the Lord Privy Seal was summoned, and in the end the Archbishop of York.

Their lordships having departed from the House, the proceedings of the House were adjourned.

SCENE IN THE GALLERY.

At 9-30 the doors leading to the Royal Gallery were opened, and ticket-holders were admitted. The grand old chamber had been quite transformed. At the end nearest to the House of Lords a crimson-covered dais had been placed, upon which stood the golden chair surmounted by a crown, representing the Throne. Immediately in front was the table and chair for the use of the King's Lord High Steward, the Lord Chancellor. On either side, extending rather more than halfway down the hall, were four rows of crimson-covered chairs for the use of peers. The accused's place faced the Lord High Steward's seat, while solicitors and counsel occupied seats at tables near by. A partition divided the hall at that point, and beyond were seated the Press, peers' sons, members of the Commons, and other ticket-holders, while two dozen chairs were provided at the extreme end of the hall for witnesses.

At the outer door, and also at the door of the Chamber, stood the King's gorgeously clad Marshalmen; inside the usual attendants of the House of Lords, dressed in the customary evening dress, showed those entitled to be present to their seats. The members of the House of Commons had a space allotted to them in the corner furthest from the Lord High Steward, and there was much murmuring amongst them in regard to the unfavourable position in which they had been placed.

Among the representatives of the Lower House who put in an early appearance were Sir William Dixon Hartland, Mr. Robert Spencer, Mr. H. K. Causton, and Mr. F. Horner, Mr. Boulton, and Mr. Baines.

Lord Russell's solicitors were the first of the legal lights to appear.

Shortly afterwards the Chief prosecution witnesses entered, including Judge Carter, the Nevada Judge who performed the marriage ceremony, the legality of which is impugned, and who stated on oath at Bowstreet that the divorce proceedings taken by Lord Russell in America were illegal and irregular according to the law of the States in which they were taken. Sitting near him was the clergyman who performed the ceremony some ten years ago, when Lord Russell married Miss Scott.

Several peers unrobed sat beyond the partition, not desiring to take part in the trial. Amongst them was Viscount Peel. At about 10-30 the Committee commenced to arrive.

For the prosecution were the Attorney-General (Sir R. Finlay), the Solicitor-General (Sir E. Carson), Mr. Sutton, Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Muir, and Mr. G. R. Asquith. The defendant's counsel were Mr. Robson, K. C., M. P.; Mr. H. Avory, K. C.; Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. L. Davies, and Mr. Pilcher, Mr. Marshall Hall, K. C., was an interested spectator of the proceedings from the Commons' benches; and Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, and Mr. White, secretary of the American Embassy, were also present.

EARL RUSSELL ARRIVES.

Earl Russell arrived well before 11 o'clock, and was met at the Victoria Tower door by his solicitor, Mr. Ind (not once near the trial chamber, but proceeded to the office of the Clerk of Parliaments and formally notified him of his surrender.

Shortly afterwards counsel took their seats, the Public Prosecutor and the assistant Public Prosecutor sitting near the Law Officers of the Crown.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Gully, sat near the witnesses, and faced his predecessor in the chair, Viscount Peel. Other members of the Commons who were present included Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Moon, Sir Benjamin Stone and Mr. A. Lyttleton.

The lady whom Earl Russell married in Nevada entered by ticket, and sat on the seats facing the Commons benches. She was accompanied by a young lady, and was dressed in grey and wore a hat trimmed with cream lace. She appeared quite unconcerned, and apparently took a keen interest in her surroundings.

All the seats were filled when the robed judges and peers entered from behind the judgment chair and took up their places, the judges in the well of the Court, and the peers on the benches on either side. The Earl of Pembroke, Lord Steward of the Household; the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chamberlain; and Lord Cholmondeley, the Lord Great Chamberlain, carried their official wands, but sat with the other peers. The Lord High Steward took up his position on the dais, and Black Rod and Norroy King of Arms stood on the right of his chair.

OPENING OF THE TRIAL.

One of the clerks of the House of Lords read the King's command for silence during the trial. The King's warrant was then read, appointing the Lord Chancellor Lord High Steward. At its conclusion Norroy called in a loud voice, "God save the King." Black Rod and Norroy then approached the Lord High Steward, and, making obeisance several times, the former presented him with the King's staff.

The indictment having been read, Lord Russell entered the Court and approached the bar. The defendant was dressed as usual in a frock coat suit and wore a red tie. He was accompanied by the Hon. Lyulph Stanley. He calmly surveyed his judges and others present. On being called, he stood at the bar uncovered, and Black Rod approached him. The bar was raised, and he entered and stood facing the Lord Chancellor and making obeisance. The Clerk of Parliaments then rose and read the charge to the defendant.

On the defendant being asked to plead, Mr. Robson rose and proceeded to state arguments why the indictment should be quashed. Counsel, who faced the Lord High Steward, was almost inaudible to those behind the bar of the House, and many members of the Commons at once withdrew. Counsel was understood to quote authorities to show that the indictment was bad owing to the alleged offence having been committed outside the United Kingdom.

During Mr. Robson's argument the American judge Judge Carter was sent for by the prosecuting counsel, and was taken within the bar, where the Law Officers conferred with him as to the points raised by Earl Russell's counsel.

At the close of counsel's argument, which lasted until past twelve o'clock,

Mr. Horace Avory, who also appeared for the defendant, also supported the objection. Mr. Avory said the Act upon which he relied contained the proviso: "In any place out of England or Ireland," and he contended that the words must necessarily refer to any place outside Great Britain or Ireland, otherwise they would be meaningless and no issue.

The Lord High Steward did not call on the Law Officers to reply, and asked if any noble lord had any remark to make.

No one desiring to make any observations, the Lord High Steward called on the accused to plead.

THE EARL PLEADS GUILTY.

Earl Russell then rose in his place, and, in a voice scarcely audible, pleaded guilty.

Mr. Robson at once proceeded to address the House with a view to mitigating the sentence. He related at length the circumstances of the divorce and second marriage, and stated that the accused had acted under the best legal advice obtainable in Nevada. Also, he pointed out, the offence was merely a technical one. He contended that little harm had been done, as the lady who went through the form of the second marriage knew thoroughly all the circumstances connected with the previous marriage. That he maintained was a very strong point. As to any harm having been inflicted upon the first wife, the records of the House were, he thought, sufficient to satisfy their Lordships on that point. He proceeded to state the Countess Russell, in 1892, brought an action against her husband, the accused, for separation on the ground of cruelty, and related the subsequent matrimonial proceedings, extending over many years, including the filing of petition by the Countess in 1894 for restitution of conjugal rights, and the filing of a petition by the accused for separation on the ground of his wife's legal cruelty. Proceeding, counsel referred to charges that had been made against the accused, and to the fact that they had been found to be false. He spoke of the terrible seven years of conflict that Lord Russell had had to go through.

EARL RUSSELL'S INTENTIONS.

Lord Russell then proceeded to address the House. In the course of his statement he said he considered that the decree which he obtained in America gave social sanction to the new marriage. It was not until some time after his return that he supposed that he should be indicted for a criminal offence. He proposed at as early a date as possible to go through the ceremony of marriage with the lady who was

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FREE STATE GOVERNMENT CAUGHT.

STEYN'S NARROW EACAPE.

GENERAL FRENCH AT WORK.

[Form the Mail papers of July 12 to 19.]

THE following despatches from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War are issued :—

Pretoria, July 13 (6.50 p.m.).—In Cape Colony Scheepers burnt public buildings in Murraysburg and some farms in vicinity.

Fetherstone's columns and Dixon's have reached Zeerust, having met with some opposition and made captures. Our casualties : Lieutenant F. C. Noel, Imperial Light Horse, killed, and three officers, twenty-four men wounded.

Elliott's columns have reached Heilbron from east. During march Broadwood's Brigade surprised Reitz, capturing Steyn's brother and others, Steyn himself escaped in shirt sleeves.

Pretoria, July 14 (11-30 p.m.).—Referring to my telegram of yesterday, so-called Orange River Government and papers were captured, Steyn and one man only escaping.

The special correspondent of the "Daily News" at Bloemfontein gives additional details :—General Broadwood (he says) made a forced march, and surprised the town of Reitz, due east of Lindley, at dawn on the 11th, and took twenty-nine prisoners, including Generals A. P. Cronwe and Wessels, Commandant O. R. Dwaal, First Cornet Piet Steyn (the President's brother), Thomas Brain (Secretary of the Government), G. A. Fraser (Private Secretary), and Rooches De Villiers (Secretary to the Council).

President Steyn escaped, but so narrowly that he fled without his coat and boots. De Wet is believed to have been present. If so, he must now be hard pressed.

[The town of Reitz is 75 miles east of Kroonstad and about the same distance from the Natal bord r. It has been understood for some time past that Mr. Steyn regarded it as his "capital."]

THE CAPTURED BOER TREASURY.

Pretoria, July 16.—General Elliott, during his last march in the Orange River Colony, took 61 prisoners. One of his brigades raided Reitz and captured the members of Mr. Steyn's Government and his treasury. The nominal value of the latter is £12,000.—Reuter.

Pretoria, July 16.—The members of the Free State Government who were captured at Reitz by General Broadwood have arrived at Pretoria.—Reuter.

FURTHER LARGE HAULS.

Late this afternoon the War Office issued the following despatch from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War :—

Pretoria, July 15, 9.45.—Since July 8 Columns report :—32 Boers killed ; 34 wounded ; 307 prisoners ; 140 surrenders ; 218 rifles ; 15,870 rounds of small arm ammunition ; 445 wagons ; 4,825 horses, and large number of cattle captured.

French has driven Scheepers' commando, with severe loss, out of Candeboo Mountains, taking 31 prisoners included in summary above.

BOER LAAGER SURPRISED AND CAPTURED.

In Cape Colony, General French has begun operations and planned a surprise of Scheepers' commando. It was only, however, partially successful, though the Boer lager fell into our hands.

Desolation Kop, July 14.—The Boer laager at Candeboo has been captured. Thirty-one prisoners and fifty-six horses were taken. Scheepers himself, however, escaped.—Reuter.

Colonel Scobell, leading the attack, detached Colonel Lukin, Cape Rifles, to assail the position from the east, while with the 9th Lancers and Yeomanry he got right round to the west.

The Boers were very nearly caught, but not quite. Scheepers escaped by precipitous paths with the main body. Our casualties were nil.

Nearly all the prisoners were found to be rebels.—Reuter.

This telegram obviously refers to the combined movement against the Boers in Cape Colony reported by Reuter's correspondent at Graaf Reinet. In a despatch dated Friday, the correspondent said :—After a period of inaction, necessarily lengthened in order to lull the enemy into a sense of security, and to get the columns into position, a combined movement by the forces under Colonels Scobell, Crewe, Wyndham, and Doran was made to-day against the mountain fastness thirty miles from here, held by Scheepers, who boasted to farmers that he intended making the place his winter quarters. News has been received that Colonel Doran has ambushed and captured seven Boers who were guarding a waggon laden with mealies. General French directed the operations from a mountain near Graaff Reinet, whence the country can be viewed for 100 miles in several directions. Colonel Scobell is heading the main attack.

MRS. SCHALK BURGHER AT PRETORIA.

The War Office has received the following message from Lord Kitchener:—

Pretoria,—Mrs Schalk Burgher has been brought in here.

The message is undated. Mrs. Burger is the wife of the "Acting President of the South African Republic.

The "Daily News" understands that Lord Kitchener has intimated to the Government that it is in his opinion now possible to withdraw a large numer of the infantry regiments from South Africa, amounting, in fact, practically to the greater part of the unmounted, army. He has at the same time, we understand, requested that he should be supplied with a large number of mounted men to take the place of those removed under this policy. The same paper also understands that it is contemplated by the Government that if this extensive withdrawal of regiments is decided upon, it may be wiser, both from the economic and strategic points of view, to concentrate our forces on the Natal Railway, between Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Johannesburg, and Pretoria, thus feeding the British garrisons in the Transvaal and carrying the gold from the mines, by a shorter route than that by Capetown. In that case, it is argued that it would no longer be necessary to hold the entire length of rail between Capetown and Pretoria. Thus an immense force of troops now stationary on the line might, it is argued, be drawn off and a substitute found in mounted fo ces, which would practically form an armed police for the whole country.

KITCHENER'S PLANS.

The execution of several rebel Afrikanders in Cape Colony has created great excitment in Boer circles in Brussels (says the "Standard's" correspondent), and Mr. Kruger's entourage and several of the ex-President's advisers share the opinion that General Botha would now be justified in ordering British p isoners to be shot and in resorting to all methods of retaliation. The Boer Generalissimo has addressed to Lord Kitchener a protest against the execution of rebels.

The c asualty lists issued by the War Office last night give the British losses in a large number of small engagements. The South African Con tabulary, in a fight at Vereeniging, on the 11th inst, had four men killed and five wounded. In the Calvinia district, on the 8th inst., the Border Scouts had four men kill d and one officer and one man wounded.

There is no longer any doubt that Lord Kitchener h s submitted a new scheme, involving the w thdrawal of troops from South Africa and the substitution of a large mounted force. The details published may be inaccurate, but that they have a broad basis of fact is obvious from Mr. Brodrick's statement in the House of Commons. It is under.tood that with the infantry to be sent home there will be a large proportion of the cavalry of the line. This branch of the service has lately been spared by Lord Kitchener as far as possible in favour of the Yeomanry and "rough riders" of the colonial branches, who have proved themselves so well suited to the work.

THE FIGHTING NEAR ZEERUST.

Pretoria, July 16.—Featherstonehaugh's column, on the march to Zeerust, had an engagement with the Boers. The latter lost six killed and seven wounded. Thirty-nine were taken prisoners and forty-seven surrendered.—Reuter.

(These figures have already been included in the official returns of Boer losses.)

DISPOSITION OF THE BOER FORCES.

The present military situation may be judged from the position of the following principal groups of the enemy (says the Pretoria correspondent of the "Times," telegraphing on Saturday) ; Viljoen, as stated in my last telegram, succeeded in moving north of the Middelburg line. By this move the force immediately north of this line has been augmented to approximately 700 men. These are split into three main commandos, under Trichardt, and Hinton, Muller, and Viljoen himself. Viljoen is probably making for ammunition caches in the Zoutpansberg. Botha, with the Cape carts and mule trolly, which represent Schalk Burgher's Boer Government, is probaly at Ermelo or in the vicinity. Beyer' commando in the north-west Transvaal followed the usual custom of decentralisation when changing direction. It is now almost certain that Beyer was responsible for the recent savage attack on a train on the Pietersburg line, Delarey is now back in the west. His presence does not necessarily mark the presence of his cammando in fighting strength, as the senior Boer generals are now principally engaged in moving from group to group with the object of infusing confidence. In the Orange River Colony, Colonel Henry's column has had some success against Badenhorst and Griqualand De Velliers, mainly in the triangle formed by Christiania, Bloemhof, and Hoopstad. On the east there is some accumulation of the enemy in the Brandwater Basin, where the difficulties of the country favour the Boer movement. According to the Brussel's correspondent of the "Mail" General Botha, in his last report to Mr. Kruger, stated that 7,000 Dutch rebels were fighting in the Boer ranks, and were being daily reinforced by fresh accessions.

ANOTHER REBEL EXECUTED.

The promulgation of the sentence of death on Johannes Petrus Coetzee for murder and high treason, took place at Cradock on Friday in the Market-square. The ceremony was most impressive. The prisoner was caught in a donga with Marais, who was hanged at Middleburg on July 10. Two sides of the square were lined by Regulars, including the Coldstreams and the East Surreys, and by the Irish Yeomanry. The Town Guard were drawn up on the third side of the square, the forth side being occupied by the general public. Major Clark read the finding of the Court. Towards the end the prisoner showed that he felt his position keenly. Coetzee was executed on Saturday.

Harrismith, July 18.—General Broadwood, who has been operating in these regions, met with an unexpected success last week, when he made an attack upon the town of Reitz, which recently has been the headquarters of the guerilla Government. The Boers were apparently unaware of the presence of General Broadwood in the vicinity, doubtless owing to the surrounding district having been depopulated. The town was practically surrounded by the British during the night of the 10th inst., but it was afterwa ds discovered that an unfrequented road had been left unguarded.

The British troops marched into Reitz at daybreak, and captured nearly all the members of Steyn's Government and many prominent supporters. They were all caught asleep, and they included Piet Steyn (brother of the ex-President), and General Andries Cronje, General Wessels, Commandant David, Commandant Brain, Mr. Fraser (secretary to ex-President Steyn) and also Rocco De Villiers (secretary to the Executive), Mr. Brobner (head of the Free State Treasury), and 25 others.

When the alarm was raised the Boers rushed from the houses in their night attire shouting, "Englische kommen!" They dashed madly about shouting for their horses. Steyn himself was greatly excited. He rushed out of a house barefooted, managed to secure the first horse obtainable, and rode off barebacked along the unfrequented road referred to. He had an exceedingly narrow escape of losing his life. A soldier sighted his rifle at the ex-President at less than a hundred paces distant. The soldier pulled the trigger, but the charge mi-sed fire, and Steyn, who was probably unaware of his critical situation, escaped. The Boer Government officials, finding their escape cut off, surrendered, and it is stated that ther was actually no shot fired during the occupation of the town and the capture of the officials. All Steyn's correspondence and State documents, and £1,000 in cash, were secured and conveyed to the nearest point on the railway line.

Broadwood's success is a disastrous blow to the Boers.—"Central News."

THE LOSS OF SOBRAON.

AT the Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, on July 18, before Mr. Marsham, stipendiary magistrate, who was assisted by Capt. A. Ronaldson and Capt. Kennett Hore, nautical assessors, the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the P. and O. steamer Sobraon on the island of Tung-ying, off the China coast, on April 23 last, was opened. Mr. Muir Mackenzie appeared on behalf of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Scrutton, K. C., for the owners of the vessel, the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company. The captain and the officers were also represented by counsel.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie, in opening the case, said the Sobraon, which was a vessel of 4,411 tons register, and was only a year old, having cost 160,000l., left Shanghai for London on April 23 last with 70 passengers. Her course was set to enable her to pass 10 miles east of Tung-ying Island, and at midnight she was reckoned to be at a distance of 15 miles from the island. Two hours later 28 fathoms were sounded, and the second officer reported that the ship was about two miles off her course. An hour afterwards she ran into a bank of fog and grounded. Capt. Lewis Witmer, the captain of the Sobraon, stated that he had been in the service of the P. and O. Company for 30 years, and had never previously had an accident. Shortly after leaving port, on April 23, he discovered an error of one degree west in the course indicated by the compasses. When it was reported to him that the vessel was within her course he gave no special orders, as he considered that those he had already issued were sufficient. He went below at 10 P.M., and was aroused at 3 A.M. by the grating of the vessel's keel, and on going on deck he found the engines going full speed astern and the vessel hard and fast. The passengers were at once assisted on the hurricane deck. The cause of the vessel's leaving her course was, in his opinion, an abnormal current, which was distinct from the ordinary current s t up by the periodical monsoons. The evid nce of the officers was then taken, and the inquiry adjourned.

THE GERMAN DUELLING QUESTION.

BERLIN newspapers publish a list of 104 representatives of the German nobility, who, on the invitation of Prince Löwenstein, have signed a declaration against duelling. The practice of duelling is described in this declaration as contrary to reason, to conscience to the demands of civilization, to the law, and to the welfare of society and the State. The subscribers promise to work both in social intercourse and in public life for the aboliti n of duelling. They describe as an empty and unjust prejudice the view that a man who declines to fight a duel is guilty of cowardice, and state that they regard as a man of honour worthy of all respect every one who refuses a challenge from conscientious motives. Out of deference, however., to the existing state of things they reserve the right of demanding satisfaction in the ordinary way in cases where their honour is concerned, but demand the establishment of Courts of Honour which would give more effective satisfaction than it is at present possible to obtain.

An incident is reported from Saxony which has aroused great interest in military circles. A young lieutenant, attached to a regiment stationed in that country, while under the influence of drink struck an officer belonging to the same regiment. The following day the aggrieved officer sent a comrade to ask why the blow had been struck. The young lieutenant, who remembered nothing of the incident, tendered his apologies, which were accepted. Nevertheless the matter was referred to the decision of the officers of another regiment, composing a court of honour, and the officer who was struck and accepted the apologies offered was dismissed from the army on the ground that he had sent a comrade to the offender with an intimation that a peaceful settlement would be welcome. The colonel of the regiment, in announcing the decision of the court to the officers, appeared much agitated, and said, "I can only advise you, gentlemen, in all cases to challenge, at any rate, to a duel with swords."

DUELLING IN GERMANY.

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A NOTIFICATION is published amending the Arms Act relative to rifles of the same bore as military rifles now lu use. It removes certain difficulties about the use of such rifles already in possession of persons qualified to have them. Sportsmen will welcome this modification of the rules of February 20th, 1901, which bore hardly upon them.

THE FIGHT AT VLAKFONTEIN.

SHOOTING THE WOUNDED.

THE "Times" has been favoured with the following extract from a private letter, written by an officer present at this engagement, under date Naaupoort, June 1 :—

Last time I wrote to you we were just starting out for a trek expecting to be away about a fortnight, yet here I am back again (and lucky to be here safe and sound), for the six days that we were away were more full of experience than the whole of the long weary months spent on the lines of communication. Let me detail our doings day by day from our start. We left this camp at 8 a.m., on May 26, and went due west to a very large pan called Basfontein. The distance was 12 miles, and every inch of the last seven, we were sniped at from the hills, this even continuing after we got to camp. Luckily our casualties were only four men wounded. This pan is by far the biggest I have seen out here, and the water thereof possibly the vilest, though I should be unwilling hastily to award it the palm amongst so many vile compounds we have drunk out here called water. Next day most of the force moved out of camp about three miles to burn forage at farms and to bring in any inhabitants. The farms lay down in deep kloofs, the slopes of which were thickly wooded and looked likely to contain many snipers. However, we reached them unopposed, though the guns fired off a good many rounds at the Boers in the distance. Having secured all the hills overlooking our farms, the Provost-Marshall's party advanced on them and turned them inside out, burning enormous quantities of forage, oats, straw, and mealies. They also brought away two families of women and children, who were allowed to take anything they liked with them, and were treated with the utmost kindness. After being out all day on this business we withdrew to camp, having had a quite successful day. Next day we moved six miles further west, and encamped at a place called Vlakfontein, the identical spot where we camped last August 15 with Ian Hamilton's column, a day before the attack on Olifant's Nek, during our pursuit of De Wet. Little did we think we were to return there again nearly a year after. At this place we were to look for two guns supposed to be buried at some farms about four miles from camp. We had brought with us a Boer prisoner sent up from Cape Town to show us where they were. Next day we started out to get these guns, and had a day that I shall never forget nor I fancy any who took part in it on either side. We marched out from Naaupoort due west, facing on the north, and about 12 to 15 miles distant, the lofty Magaliesberg range. The whole intervening space is a valley intersected with kloofs and rugged kopjes, an ideal ground for the Boer style of warfare. Into this valley no general has yet penetrated with any success. We, of course, with Ian Hamilton marched across it last August, but there were no Boers in it then. Since then Clements and Cunningham are the only two to attempt it.

THOUGH HE DID MAGNIFICENTLY, WAS UNLUCKY at Nooitgedacht. Cunnigham got a nasty blow at Middelfontaig. The country is so intersected and broken that one column has very little chance of success—a fact which appears not to have been realized by the Headquartar Staff at Pretoria, ignorant alike of the nature of the ground and the class of Boer in these parts. This is Delarey's headquarters. Round him he has some 3,000 men, determined to struggle to the end, and the pick of the remaining Boer forces. How, I ask, is it reasonable, fair, or politic to send out against such a force, and into such a country, a small column of one battery, 500 infantry, and 800 cavalry, much encumbered by a large convoy and entering unexplored ground?

So much for the country. Now for the actual engagement, which, while it lasted, was as hot as any we have been in. The ground on which the fight took place consisted of two long spurs, with a valley between them, the distance from the top of one spur to the other about two and a half miles, and the left hand one the higher of the two ; the right hand spur very rocky ground, the left bare and grass-covered. The wind was blowing from the south-west, which proved a very important item. We left camp at 8 a.m., our day's work being to go to certain farms, and there to look for the aforesaid guns. These we did not find, they having been removed before our arrival. From 10 to 12 o'clock, we had a covering screen out in front of the parties. At 12 these parties withdrew to a farm where some ammunition was said to be buried, which movement left the guns, Yeomanry, and Derbys on the left, ourselves (D) and Volunteer company, two guns, and the Scottish Horse on the right. All the morning we had been sniped on the right. Then we began to retire. Just when we reached an exposed position a tremendous fire broke out on the left flank, where the Yeomanry were, and this is what had happened, though at the time we did not know what to make of it. As I said, the wind was blowing south-west, or at our backs, when retiring.

THE BOERS LIT A GRASS FIRE

and rode up under cover of the smoke right on to the Yeomanry escort to the guns. Taking these by surprise they dashed in and captured both of them. The major of the battery then galloped back and brought up two companies of the Derbys, but so great was the smoke and confusion that these companies came up to within 40 yards of the Boers before they discovered they were not our Yeomanry. Then began a desperate struggle at close quarters, whilst some of the Boers turned the two guns they had captured from us on to our kopjes on the right flank. Meanwhile, a party of Boers attacked us on the right, getting up very close. In fact, three of them rode up to a ridge we were on and shouted, "Hands up." Major Mayne jumped up and bawled out, "Hands up yourself ; drop your rifles." It was only when they called out to us to "Hands up" that we saw they were Boers, as they were all dressed in khaki with Tommies' straps on. However, having found out who they were, the order was at once given to fire, and we killed all three I am glad to say. This checked the Boer advance on our right. Whilst this was going on the Boers were shelling us very heavily with our own guns which they had taken, a most unpleasant experience, as they shot very close. Luckily for us, they did not know how to adjust the shell so as to make it burst in the air and throw its shrapnel bullets ; had they done so we must have lost very heavily. Then came a message from the left flank for the Scottish Horse with us to go and help them, as the Derbys were being cut up, and it was feared the captured guns would be removed. The Scottish Horse, however, we could not move, being ourselves on the right flank very heavily attacked, the bullets coming like rain. So Major Mayne volunteered to go with D company and the Volunteers. To get to the assistance of the Derbys and outflank the Boer left we had to cross the valley I mentioned before. The Boers saw this the minute we moved, and redoubled their shell and rifle fire at us. How we got across that valley without heavy loss I do not know. Luckily there were some deep ditches, which helped us a lot. Gradually as we pushed up D company nearest the Boers, the enemy gave back, and so rapidly was our flanking movement carried out that they abandoned the guns. Just as we turned the Boer flank our reinforcements arrived from camp and from the other farm part of our force had been searching, and this made the enemy set off full gallop and the day was won. Our guns shelling the Boers heavily as they retreated through the farms. Thus what promised to be a disaster—and no disaster is more terrible than one involving loss of guns—was turned into a victory for us, though we paid heavily for it. It was essentially the infantryman's day. By his pluck and steadiness alone was disaster averted. I tell you it did one's heart good when crossing that valley to see, for instance, D company marching along, steady and undismayed, though under a heavy shell and rifle fire, determined to save those guns, cost what it might. Yes, it is the infantryman, slow perhaps, but dogged and terrible, that generals look to when in their hour of need. The Boers we captured said, "We don't care a straw for your guns, and not much for your cavalry, but Allemachte, those infantry, who shall stand against them?"

OF THE DERBYS NO ONE CAN SPEAK TOO HIGHLY.

They held on to a desperate position till our help came with a heroism and tenacity beyond praise, as their losses show—about 35 killed and 60 wounded out of two companies. The Yeomanry were taken by surprise, and lost five officers, an unusual proportion. I know now it is the fashion to call for mounted men, but where, I say, would have been our guns had it not been for the infantry that they. As I dare say you know, all these mounted troops get 5s. a day, whilst the infantry get 1s. 3d. Apropos of which I may quote the following remark : One of the infantry men, seeing the Yeomanry driven back, and being ordered to advance, remarked, "Well, here comes 1s. 3d. to save 5s. !" After the fight we all collected up by the guns, and went to for the wounded. I do not wish to remind myself of that task, much less give you any description of it. Suffice to say that the Boers had almost all been using expanding bullets, and the results were simply ghastly. We went on carrying dead and wounded till about 7 p.m., and I got back to camp about 8, having been 12 hours on the move, and pretty well dead beat. Our wounded were all collected on the field, and blankets, &c., sent out to them. They had a bitter cold night, but only two died of exposure. Our total losses were 170 killed and wounded, with a terrible high proportion of killed owing to the use of expanding bullets. The luck in D company and the Volunteers was phenomenal, the former had one man slightly wounded and three others hit, two on their pouches and one in the sleeve. A Martini bullet flattened itself on a rock within six inches of my head—a near shave. As for the Boers they themselves admit 50 killed, and they must have had a great many wounded. They were 1500 in number and under command of Kempt. I must say they did a very gallant thing in charging right up to the guns under cover of the smoke. Their gallantry was however, disgraced by the following incidents which I know to be true. First, a wounded Boer, called Van der Byl, a colonist, crawled about amongst our wounded shooting them ; and secondly, a Yeomanry officer was having his thumb dressed when a Boer came up and blew out his brains. D company

BEHAVED SPLENDIDLY,

one incident being especially striking. When we were under very heavy fire, a mounted man belonging to another corps suddenly yelled out, "Retire!" and many of them got up and went back. One of the officers of D company simply said—"steady D Company, advance," and the whole company rose and pushed steadily ahead. I consider that the highest test that a company can be put to, and well they answered to it. With regard to the incident of "hands up," we could not make out they were Boers, because so many of our troops wear felt hats. I should be sorry to upset the accepted judgment of the man in the street, but slouch hats seem to be a great mistake. Had our men been wearing helmets we should have got many more Boers. On the left the Derbys advanced within 40 yards of the Boers thinking they were Yeomanry, an illusion helped by somebody amongst the enemy shouting "Advance through our horses on to the ridge, they said the slouch hats deceived them. And is it not extraordinary that our War Office cannot devise a sensible helmet? So ends the battle of Vlakfontein.

Next day we lay in camp. About 8-30 p.m. (a beautiful full moon) we received the order that the column was to retire to Naauwpoort during the night, the reason being that Delarey had come up with 1,500 men to reinforce Kempt, and was going to attack us. Dixon did the right thing in retiring. Even had we beaten off the enemy next day, we should still be surrounded and cut off, as reinforcements were still coming up for the Boers. So at 9-33 p.m., we slipped out of camp, baggage, convoy, everything except the hospital, and trekked 20 miles to Nauuwpoort, not along the road we came out by but by a circuitous road to the south. Lucky we did so, for the Boers were waiting for us at Basfontein 700 strong. We did the 20 miles in six and three-quarter hours, which figures out at a good walking pace, especially to those who know the veld. We got in about 4.30 a.m., when I tumbled into bed and slept till midday, not having had any sleep to speak of for two nights. We are in our old camp here, the cold last night was terrible, more than 20 deg. of frost, and it has been freezing all day. The latest news is that we are surrounded by 3,500 Boers here, but I do not think they can do us much harm.

GUARDIAN NATS AND CANNIBALISM.

MR. SCOTT writes in the 'Gazetteer" :—When Alaungpaya founded Rangoon, in 1755 A.D., he sacrificed a Mon Prince. The spirit of this victim, which is known as the Sule Natgyi, the Myosade of Rangoon, is still worshipped in the capital of the province. Burmese scholars trace the name to Chula, a Hindu deity, but they admit the sacrifice. "When Mandalay was founned in 1857, the late Mindo Min, who has generally been supposed to be remarkable for his orthodoxy in religion as well as his comparative readiness to adapt himself to modern ideas, consulted, it is said, not the learned and pious amongst its Buddhist monks, but a famous fortune teller, and in accordance with his advice a pregnant women was slain at night in order that her spirit might become the guardian nat of the city. It is true that the greater influence that Buddhism has gained is admitted by the fact that the alleged human sacrifice is said to have been made at night. But whether this inhuman act was perpetrated or not I have the authority of Colonel Cooke, the present Commissioner of the Northern Division, for saying that there is no doubt but that offerings of fruit and food were openly made by the king in the place to the spirit of the dead woman, which was supposed to have taken the shape of a snake." (H. L. Eales in Census Report, 1892). A still more direct trace of the custom is seen in the stone figures grasping clubs in their hands which stands at the four corners of the city walls of Mandalay.

Whether this or other sacrifices were made at the foundation of Mandalay is not known, but it is certain that they were usual all over Indo-China in former days, and they were not unknown in Europe. The jars of various kinds of oil which stand in vaults under the corners of Mandalay city wall represent, or stand in place of, such sacrifices, just as the burying of newspapers, coins, and the like under foundation-stones in Europe are a survival of the same superstition. The frontier between Kengtung and Keng Hung, now the boundary line between British and Chinese territory, was fixed some hundreds of years ago at Keng Law, by the burying of two men alive, one facing north the other facing south. In later and more civilized times two images of Buddha were placed back to back to mark the same place and fact. The headcollecting of the Wa is merely a form of recruiting spirits as local defenders. The more distinguished the man, or the more pious, the better a guardian spirit he proves. The Bulgarians of the Volga had the same idea. Ibn Fozlan, quoted by Sir Henry Yule, says ; "if they find a man endowed with special intelligence, then they say," 'this man should save our Lord God'; and so they take him, run a noose round his neck and hang him on a tree, where they leave him till the corpse falls to pieces. Southey's poem of St. Romuld, as Yule points out, indicates the same form of religion. His flock reserved him—

"For he'll be made a saint of to be sure ;
Therefore we thought it prudent to secure
His relics while we might.
And so we meant to strangle him one night."

From the same idea cannibalism became a form of religion. As the spirit of the sacrificial victim defended the town or bridge or whatever it might be, so the eating of a man endowed the consumer with the deceased's qualities and furthermore enlisted the spirit's active sympathies and interest in the resting place of his body. The Wa till within the last few years were persistently reported to be cannibals. The same story is told of the remoter and wilder Kachin tribes. It is even asserted of the Tai that in past times they ate human flesh. It seems very probable. It is not necessary to adopt Professor Robertson Smith's theory of a kind of savage sacrament "the eaten god." The worship of the dead, or the worship of demons, at one stage, leads naturally to cannibalism. It does not appear that any cannibals ever were so from depraved appetite. The diet was purely religious. If they ate a remarkable man, they absorbed his qualities and ensured his patronage. A remarkable man might be a strong man, a courageous man, a sorcerer, an inventor, a saint, an ancestor, or a stranger of a superior race. The eating of parents was a very common form. Where could a father find a more honorable tomb than in the persons of his children, or one less likely to be desecrated? The parents were spared the pains and miseries of old age, and they had an added interest in guarding the welfare of their offspring. Given certain premises, the benefits of eating a warrior are undeniable, and, therefore, the Blackfeet Indians when they went on the war-path "hung the kettle on the fire." The advent of so remarkable a personage as a white man among dark-skinned races inevitably suggested the eating of them.

But cannibalism, like Calvinism, is too stern and cold a faith to be popular, and it probably never lasted long as a state religion. There are, however, many traces of it of which the taking and preserving of heads, and the Red Indian custom of scalping, are the most obvious. But it was thought that the possession of any part of an enemy placed that enemy in the power of the possessor. Each portion of the body was supposed to have also a portion of the spirit and to give the possessor control of the whole. Hence the desire to prevent any part of the person getting into a stranger's possession, as, for instance, the combings of the hair and the parings of the nails. Most Burmans and Shans tie these to a stone and sink them in deep water, or bury them in the ground. In extreme cases the disposal of the saliva, and of water in which clothes have been washed, is superintended with anxious care.

An instance of cannibalistic spirit worship occurred in the Shan States as recently as 1883. The captured rebel chief Twet Nga Lu was shot and buried by his sepoy guard. He had been a monk ; he had a great name as a sorcerer, and he was elaborately tattooed. The nearest Shan Sawbwa dug up the corpse and boiled down the head and other portions of the body into a potent decoction. He was with difficulty dissuaded from sending a small phial of this for the consumption of the Chief Commissioner. The legendary tales of the Burmese and Shans are full of stories of the eating of bodies to obtain magical powers, extraordinary strength, or the ability to fly in the air.

THE annual Masonic Ball in Simla on the 10th September will practically be the Masons' farewell to Sir Mackworth and Lady Young, who will be the guests of the evening.

THE famine returns last week show a reduction of 7,100 in the British districts of Bombay, 1,222 in Central India, and an increase of 2,418 in Baroda. The total numbers now are 550,933.

THE unveiling of the statue of the Maharaja Man Singh, which was fixed to take place at Lucknow next Tuesday, has been postponed owing to the unreadiness of the promoters of the memorial. The ceremony will probably take place in November.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE LIBERAL PARTY.

IN response to an address signed by 114 members of the City Liberal Club asking him to avail himself of a meeting on July 19, to address the members on the political situation, and adding that, in their opinion, it would be greatly to the public advantage to allow reporters to be present, Lord Rosebery has sent the following reply :—

To the City Liberal Club.

38, Berkeley-square, July 16, 1901.

Gentlemen,—I received last night a wholly unexpected communication from a large proportion of the members of our club inviting me to take advantage of the club meeting on Friday to offer my opinion on the present political position, by which is meant, I suppose, the position of the Liberal party. This I am always unwilling to do for reasons which will appear. But the pressure upon me to say something at this juncture is such that I cannot well withstand. So I have resolved to defer to your wishes. I think it best, however, as the meeting on Friday is one for private business, not to make use of that opportunity, but to send you a letter instead of making you a speech.

And first I must utter a word of personal explanation.

The Opposition in the House of Commons has met and united, or reunited on the double basis of a hearty and undisputed allegiance to its leader and a complete liberty of action and dissent with regard to the one vital question before the country.

Under this remarkable charter I desire to register my claim to the freedom accorded to all, not necessarily to exercise it but to enjoy it. In 1896, I laid down the leadership of the Liberal party with the hope rather than the expectation of promoting its unity. For the same object, I have since then effaced myself, separated myself not without pain, from many old associations and refrained from word or deed which could disturb that unity or embarrass my successors. That line of conduct has not been generally understood. It was simple, obvious, and loyal, so it has been called mysterious. In any case, it has had no effect on the unity of the Liberal party. That party, in order to preserve the appearance of harmony, has conceded a liberty of action and speechwith regard to the war, which is in effect, universal liberty ; and I hold myself, therefore, absolved from the restraint which I imposed on myself nearly five years ago. Not that I desire to re-enter the arena of party politics far from it ; I shall never voluntarily rerurn to it. On the contrary, I believe that there is a useful and uncoveted place in the commonwealth for one who, having held high office, and having no desire to hold it again, can speak his mind with absolute independence. I speak, therefore, for myself alone.

Excuse this paragraph of egoism, for it is necessary to enable me to say what I have to say. I have to free myself before I can express my views.

That there is a great Liberal force in the country, that it could effectively combine on a domestic policy, and that it is capable of indefinite extension, I am absolutely convinced. As to domestic policy, it has, indeed, a great opportunity. But for all that it can only become a power when it has made up its mind on Imperial questions, which are at this moment embodied in the war. The whole Empire has rallied to the war. What is the attitude of the Liberal party? Neutrality and an open mind. Now, I contend that this is an impossible attitude, and only spells Liberal impotence. No party can exist on such conditions. The area of comprehension is too wide. On this question it embraces the human race. And this question is vital, morally and politically.

Morally, either the war is just or unjust. Either the methods are uncivilized or legitimate. If the war be unjust and its methods uncivilized our Government and our nation are criminal and the war should be stopped at any cost. If the war be just, carried on by means which are necessary and lawful, it is our duty to support it with all our might in order to bring it to a prompt and successful conclusion. These are supreme issues ; none greater ever divided two hostile parties. How, then, can one party agree to differ on them? Cavaliers and Roundheads might almost as well have combined on the basis of each maintaining their different opinions on the policy of Charles I.

Politically, it is urged that this is a transient difference, and that it will cease to operate when the war is over, so that the party will then reunite without difficulty. I do not think so. Those who entertain these hopes "know not the stomach of this people." For, I suppose, nourished the same illusion when he opposed the great war with France. But in spite of his vast abilities and incredible charm, he split his party (retaining only a fraction by his side) and excluded it from power for nearly 40 years. The truth is that statesmen who dissociate themselves from the nation in a great national question, and from a war, in which all strive and suffer together, dissociate themselves for much longer than they think. That is a consideration which should not weigh for an instant against conviction. But it is one which should not be forgotten by politicians who do not desire to see the Government of the country fall permanently into the hands of their opponents and the indefinite postponement of their own domestic policy.

Nor is this an isolated question or a sudden cleavage; the question is only one of a group, the cleavage is of long standing. Every one, indeed, seems anxious to ignore or to evade the real truth as to the condition of the Liberal party. That condition is not the result of accidental or ephemeral causes. Nor is it, I am convinced, any question of personal jealousies. Who is jealous of whom? What position in the party is a subject of envy? Certainly not the Liberal throne, the most unenvy that has existed since the partition of Poland. Allegations of such petty jealousies are no doubt, sincerely hazarded by those who cannot otherwise understand the paralysis of Liberalism. But the root of this trouble lies much deeper, is far more permanent and decisive it cannot, indeed, be a mystery to any one who has observed with any attention the recent history of the party.

For the severance is one not simply on the war, which will terminate with the war, but a sincere, fundamental, and incurable antagonism of principle with regard to the Empire at large and our consequent policy. One school, blind as I think to the developments of the world, is avowedly insular ; the other places as the first article of its creed the responsibilities and maintenance of our free and beneficent Empire. Take, for example, Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Sir Edward Grey, both honoured names in Liberalism. Both hold with intense conviction opinions on foreign and Imperial policy which cannot by any conceivable compromise be reconciled. And yet the party is to unite on the recognition and toleration of both. Now a party cannot be conducted on the principles of Issachar. It cannot, at any rate, contain these two schools of thought and remain an efficient instrument. The two sections may call themselves by the same name and row in the same boat. But, if so, the boat can never advance, for they are rowing in opposite directions. Until the crew make up their mind towards what point they are to row, their barque can never move, it can only revolve.

The real cause, then, in my judgment, of the weakness of the Liberal party is an honest and irreconcilable division of opinion on a group of questions of the first importance. This is not the fault of any leader, nor is it in any sense a personal matter. It is the evolution of our Empire and of Imperial feeling during the past 20 years which has produced this divergence. It could not perhaps have been avoided, and it cannot now be healed, or even concealed, by a party meeting. One school or the other must prevail if the Liberal party is once more to become a force. Until that time arrives it is of no use to speak of the grand old principles of the Liberal party. That is all very well for a peroration. But for practical or business purposes it is necessary to know what these principles are, as applied to the British Empire in the present condition of the world.

This however, may be considered to be a matter of purely party concern. Even then, in view of our party system, it is serious enough. To me, however, it is a matter of national and not of party importance, or I should not attempt to deal with it. And to that great multitude who are not politicians at all it must in any case be a sorrow and an anxiety to see a weak Government faced by a weaker Opposition at a juncture of foreign hostility and international competition, which needs all the vigilance, power, and ability at our command. I believe that public opinion is becoming aware that this is a crisis in our history which may have an unlimited effect on our future. Yet for the moment I see no favourable issue. The nation has only just chosen its Parliament, and so its Government, by an over-whelming majority. For five or six years, therefore, our domestic destinies seem to be fixed. But even then a homogeneous Opposition, strong in ability, however weak in numbers, might make itself felt in the wavering councils of the country.

These, then, are my views of the situation. They represent only the judgment of an individual, but an individual who has long and attentively considered the subject. They are, at any rate, unbiased and sincere, and as such I offer them for the consideration of my friends and comrades of the City Liberal Club.

Believe me, Gentlemen, yours very faithfully
ROSEBERY.

MADRAS salt seems to be making way in Burma. High freights last year prevented the replenishment of stocks of English salt, while the importation of the German variety was so manipulated by the shipping firm which had monopolised it as to keep prices up at a high level. The circumstances described contrived to place Germany far ahead of her English rival in the local salt market, over 72 per cent. of the total imports during 1900 coming from the former country. Aden salt has ceased to compete, and the inferior quality of the article brought from the Straits has reduced its import to insignificance. The import of Madras salt rose by over 250 per cent., on account of the high prices prevailing for the European variety, and it is probably in it that German salt will ultimately meet its most formidable rival. "Although dirty in colour, Mad

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 19.

THOSE who find delight in the romantic side of history will be interested in an anniversary of Thursday week. On that day, 189 years ago, Richard Cromwell died. The world knows little of Cromwell's son. Mediocrity in the shadow of greatness is a misdirected ray, but there has rarely been a more striking example of the difficulty of following a great man than the case of the two Cromwells. But it is surely no excuse for the ungenerous treatment Richard Cromwell received from the State to say that he was not born to rule an empire. How many men, since empires first began to wax and wane, have been born to rule them

It may be doubted if any man in the Commonwealth could have followed Cromwell without losing what reputation he had. But that is no excuse for the discourtesy which Richard Cromwell suffered from the men who owed everything to his father. "I thought that those whom my father raised from nothing would not so soon have forgotten him," the second Cromwell had soon to complain, and on the same day he wrote to Fleetwood, who had married Oliver's sister: "Let me beg you to remember how his late Highness loved you; how he honoured you with the highest trust by leaving the sword in your hand which must defend or destroy us. Let us remember his last legacy, and, for his sake, render his successor considerable, and not make him vile, a thing of naught, and a by-word." It was all in vain; the appeal of Cromwell's son to those whom Cromwell loved fell on deaf ears. Richard opened Parliament for the first time in January, 1659; three months later, on April 22, he resigned the office of Protector of England of his own free will, and disappeared from the page of history.

He was the most unenviable man in England. Involved in debt, surrounded by enemies, he took refuge in flight. The ingratitude of Parliament was amazing. Oliver's funeral had cost about £30,000, all but £3,000 of which Richard had been left to pay, and England owed the Protector in all £27 000. Money advanced for the purchase of coats for soldiers, and for the use of the army, had not been repaid, and Parliament recognised its liability by appointing a committee to set matters right. Richard was granted six months' exemption from arrest, and when the inquiry was over he was compelled to fly by the failure of Parliament to carry out its promise. It was decided to sell the plate, hangings, and furniture of two palaces to pay Richard Cromwell, but the arrangement was never carried out, and for 20 years Cromwell, who for three months had been the first man in England, was an exile in France.

The wheel of fortune has strange turnings, but it has not often turned so completely round as in the spring of 1659. In April Richard Cromwell sat on the throne of England, king in all but name, master of two palaces, with an allowance of £10,000 a year. In May he wandered homeless in a strange land, a fugitive, not from justice, but from the law. In his trunks were the congratulations he had received a month or two before from the crowned heads of Europe. A dozen years before his father's name had made the world tremble; now it was a name to which his son dared not answer. His wife waited fifteen years for his return, and died at last without seeing him again; his favourite daughter, Dorothy, was married and buried in a few months. She was the only Cromwell, somebody has said, "born in the purple."

Cromwell came home at last, to live in lodgings at ten shillings a week. Nobody guessed that the Mr. Clarke who lived simply and quietly at Cheshunt was the man who had been Protector of the Commonwealth. Mrs. Pengelly, his landlady, kept his accounts in great detail, and Sir Richard Tangye has unearthed many of them which give us strange glimpses of the later life of Cromwell's son. He smoked a good deal, paying 2s. 8d. per gross for his "pypes"; and he was generous even in his poverty. On one occasion he borrowed two pounds from his landlady, who entered it down for the day "when you had your feast." When his daughters came to see him from Hursley, his home in better days, Richard would treat them to a comfortable dinner in Westminister, borrowing the money from the good Mrs. Pengelly, who seems to have done something to soften the hard fate to which an ungrateful country had doomed the son of Cromwell.

More than once Richard came to his last shilling. Once, when visiting his daughters at Hursley, he had to put off his return for want of a shirt. But generally he seems to have been a tolerably happy man, blessing everybody in spite of circumstance, and blaming none. When Queen Mary sent him a present of half-a-crown, we are told, on a pair of mourning gloves, his last days were made unhappy by a painful quarrel with his daughters concerning the property at Hursley. The daughters did their utmost to deprive their father of his rights, as though his life had not been hard enough, and in his old age Richard, who had left Whitehall Palace freely years before, was driven from his own home. A lawsuit established his rights at last, and before his death the family was at peace again. "Live in love; I am going to the God of Love," he said to his daughters, as he lay dying at Hursley, on this day in 1712.

There is a story told of a great ceremonial in which Queen Anne was the central figure. The Queen was surrounded by a host of gaily-dressed courtiers, and in the throng was an old man of 83, wearing the plain dress of a country farmer. "Have you ever seen such a sight before?" asked a looker-on, and the throng was startled to hear the old man say: "Never since I sat in her chair." It was Cromwell's son.

Sorrow and joy are very closely akin. Within two days has come the announcement of the approaching marriage of Mr. Brodrick's daughter and the death of his brother-in-law. The marriage of Miss Muriel Brodrick to Mr. Dudley Marjoribanks will strengthen the personal relations between two families politically divided, and the ex-Chief Liberal Whip, Lord Tweedmouth, will have the same close association with the War Secretary in this Government as he had with the Home Secretary in the last. The bereavement which Mr. Brodrick has suffered this week is the death of Sir Cuthbert Peek, who was his brother-in-law, Lady Peek being a daughter of Lord Midleton.

It was at Lord Midleton's expense that the South-Western Railway not long ago indulged in a little joke. His lordship had been taking part in a meeting at Woking to protest against the unpunctuality of trains, and after delivering his protest he left the meeting early to catch the train for Godalming. He reached the station two minutes late, and found the Godalming train—gone! For once, on this of all nights in the year, the train was punctual! Lord Midleton is the subject of another story—an odd story of mistaken identity which ought to be true whether it is or not. He was travelling, when a friend entered the railway carriage, and the two, though sitting apart, entered into conversation. The friend had something confidential to say, and leaned over towards Lord Midleton, who was sitting by a stout old lady. "Wait a minute," said his lordship, whose sight is the one faculty which fails him, "I'll put this bundle on the rack." It was not until too late that Lord Midleton discovered the real nature of the task he had undertaken.

There are many men still flourishing in the world who have no love for such institutions as that opened the other day in "Sailortand" by the Duke of Fife. The "crimp," though his day in London is almost over, still prospers at Continental ports, piling up huge and incredible fortunes at the expense of the strangers he manages to bring within his gates. Many a sailor loses all he has in the world the moment he finds himself in a foreign port, where, though actually ashore, he is metaphorically very much at sea. It is the crimp's supreme moment. Hailing Jack in friendly English, he leads him to his den, and, as often as not, drugs and robs him. Even in London not many months ago a sailor was robbed of a hundred pounds within a few minutes of landing; and abroad, at such places as Hamburg, crimping is disgracefully common.

Time was when the crimp was one of London's "gentlemen," driving to town each morning in his carriage, and adding to his book at the rate of thousands of pounds a year. Remarkable scenes are told by old seamen of the ways of the crimp, and it is a simple truth that British seamen have lost hundreds of thousands of pounds through falling into the hands of these men, who pounce upon them the moment they have received their wages, and in the moment of their greatest need. It seems incredible, but it is perfectly true, that until a few years ago a well known crimp conducted an organised crimping business from a British Consul's office at one of the Continental ports.

The Czar will be pleased, no doubt, by the visit of King Edward to the Grand Duke Michael. The Grand Duke, it will be remembered, was expelled the Russian Army because he dared to marry against the will of his Imperial master, Alexander III.; and it was the Czar Nicholas who not long ago revoked his predecessor's decree and restored the Duke to his title and position. For some years before the action of the present Czar his cousin the Grand Duke had not been allowed to reside in Russia, and he and his wife, the Countess Torby, have become well-liked figures in English society.

Behind the story of the Grand Duke Michael—who is not, of course, the Grand Duke Michael who stands next to the Russian Throne—there lies hidden one of the romances of the Russian Royal House. The countess, for whom the Grand Duke suffered exile, is the daughter of a brother of the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, the oldest reigning monarch in the world. Her father, Prince Nicholas, married morganatically a daughter of Alexander Pushkin, the Russian poet and novelist, who offended one of the Czars by his Liberal notions, and died in exile after a duel.

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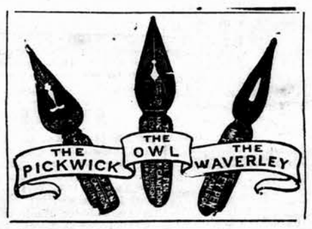

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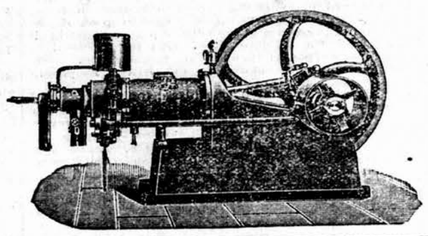

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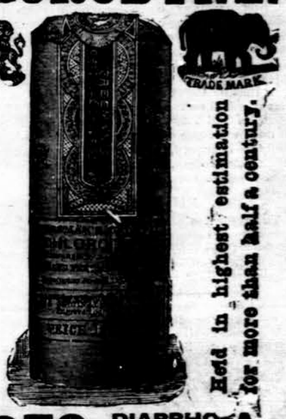

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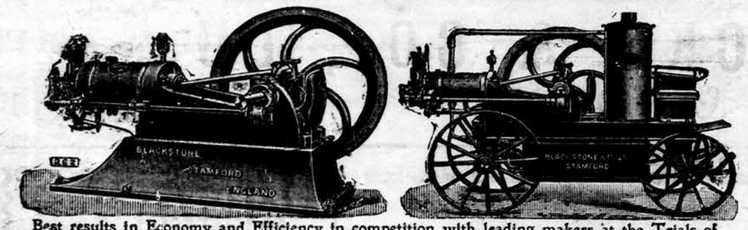

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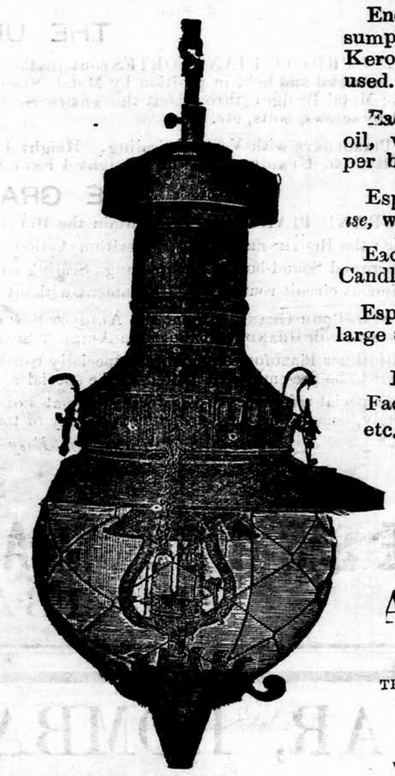

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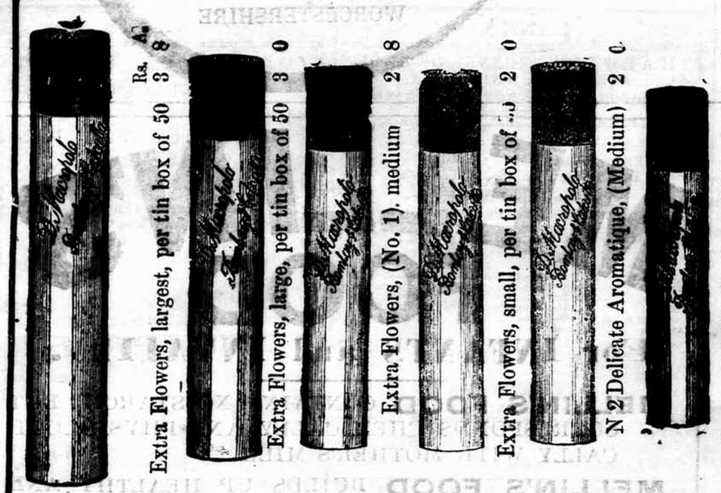

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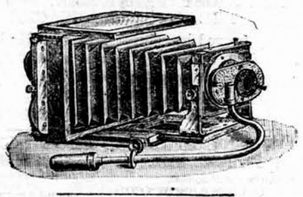

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